



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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3 March 1993

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Organization of African Unity

Uganda's Museveni Seeks OAU Charter Revision

EA2702195093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 1000 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has called for the revision of the OAU Charter to reflect the renewed seriousness towards African unity. The president, who was delivering a public lecture at the University of Namibia yesterday, said it is now time for the pan-African movement to set new targets for the next century and this, in his view, is the creation of an African economic community and the elimination of underdevelopment. Africa, he declared, must come together, sit together and act together.

Mr. Museveni also called on African countries to surrender some of their sovereignty for the good of the continent. He stressed the importance of the pan-African movement today. He said that in order to develop, we need large markets and integration of our natural resources so that they complement each other.

The Ugandan leader also spoke of the need to come together in the field of security so that we guarantee our security together, rather than separately and weakly. He noted that African countries are not able to buy the expensive equipment needed to guarantee their security. Therefore, he told the students the solution lies in surrendering a bit of each nation's sovereignty and pooling our resources so that we guarantee our security collectively. He said that just as the people of Africa had pooled their resources in the past to defeat colonialism, so we must pool our resources again, this time to defeat underdevelopment.

He disagreed with some people who said OAU had not achieved anything in the past thirty years. On the contrary, he said, the OAU has achieved the main target which the founding fathers set for the organization, which was the liberation of African countries which were still under colonial rule. He said the freedom which has been attained by Africa is irreversible.

Turning to the issue of the end of the Cold War and its effect on Africa, Mr. Museveni welcomed the ending of the cold war, saying that it has presented us with an opportunity to look at our problems afresh with authentic African eyes for internal solutions.

He said that the reference point in Africa's quest for development should be continental. He said Africa must abandon extra-continental godfathers.

Mr. Museveni appealed to African countries to invest heavily in education in order to realize the full potential

of the African people. On the issue of democracy, Mr. Museveni said that Africa must establish democratic forms of governance not because of pressure or influence from outside but because democracy is essential for Africa's development. Therefore, the president said, democracy must be on our agenda for the next century. [passage omitted]

Southern African Development Community

Masire, Museveni on PTA-SADC Differences

MB2802134193 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in
English 1110 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, and Ugandan President Mr. Yoweri Museveni have stressed the importance of amicably resolving the differences between the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, and SADC [Southern African Development Community].

In a communique issued at State House last night after a meeting between the two heads of state, the two presidents agreed that there was consensus between PTA and SADC on the need for both organizations to individually and collectively avoid duplication of their activities.

The communique said Sir Ketumile and President Museveni, in their capacities as chairmen of SADC and PTA, also agreed that a joint committee of ministers made up of three ministers each from PTA and SADC be appointed, to examine the question of harmonization and coordination between SADC and the PTA. The committee is to be under the chairmanship of an eminent person acceptable to both sides and assisted by an equal number of officials from the two organizations.

The communique further said the two leaders agreed that, taking into account the decisions of the SADC summit at its meeting in Windhoek, Namibia, on 17 August last year, against the proposed merger between SADC and PTA, harmonization, coordination, and rationalization of the activities of the two organizations would be the subject of a proposed study.

According to the communique, the two leaders further agreed that the SADC and PTA chairmen will ensure that the two organizations, their representatives, and secretaries refrain from making any public statements which might jeopardize working relations. Furthermore, the two leaders agreed to take into account the need to maintain and safeguard the excellent political, cultural, economic, and other relations that exist between SADC and PTA member states.

The two presidents also noted last August's decision in Namibia by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference to transform itself into the Southern

African Development Community within the context of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community.

They also noted the PTA resolution taken at its 10th meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, in January last year, that the PTA and SADC be merged into a common market for

eastern and southern Africa. The communique concludes by saying that the discussions between the two presidents were held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

President Museveni, who came to Botswana on a 1-day official visit, leaves this afternoon. This morning he visited Sunnyside Farm near Lobatse.

Central African Republic

New Cabinet Members Listed 2 Mar

AB0203194093 Paris AFP in French 1638 GMT
2 Mar 93

[Text] Bangui, 2 Mar (AFP)—Here is the list of the new Cabinet of Central African Prime Minister Enoch Diant-Lakoue published today in Bangui:

Minister of State in charge of Plan, Statistics, Economy, and International Cooperation	Bingaba, Thierry
Minister of State for Justice, Keeper of the Seals	Bosso, Jacques
Minister of Finance	Dokouana, Emmanuel
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Bassia, Jean-Marie
Minister of Public Security and Territorial Administration	Gombadi, Alphonse
Minister of Higher Education in charge of Scientific Research	Koyt, Michel
Minister of Primary and Secondary Education	Mbrede, Tchakpa
Minister of Transports and Civil Aviation	Papeniah, Louis
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	Vidakoua, Dominique
Minister of National Defense Veterans, Mines, Energy, and Water Supply	Mbitikon, Raymond
Minister of Tourism, Arts, and Culture	Goyemide, Etienne
Minister of Rural Development	Nzapayeke, Andre
Minister of Water Resources, Forests, Hunting, Fishery in charge of environment	Gaibonanou, Gonifei Pierre
Minister of Commerce, Industry, Small and Medium Enterprises, and Restructuring of Public Sector	Benenouyongode, Modida
Minister of Public Works, Construction, and Habitat	Belakasso, David
Minister of Communication	Tito, Clement-Thierry
Minister of Public Health	Feikoumon, Simon
Minister of Social Welfare, Women's Promotion, and National Solidarity	Rolland, Ruth
Minister of Civil Service, Labor, and Social Security, and Vocational Training	Nimaga, Ismael
Minister in charge of General Secretariat of Government and Relations with Parliament	Djapou, Emile
Minister of Youth and Sports	Magineaud, Roger Poguy
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Wenezoui, Charles

Secretary of State for Public Security and Territorial Administration

Goubala, Pascal Gocko

Secretary of State for Mines

Djilnet, Thimothee

Zaire

Sacred Union Sets Conditions for Mobutu Meeting

AB0303101593 Paris AFP in French 0854 GMT
3 Mar 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Mar (AFP)—The bureau of the Sacred Union opposition cartel has set various conditions for its participation in the meeting between the High Council of the Republic [HCR] and President Mobutu, a communique issued yesterday by the organization stated.

The Sacred Union is demanding that the president declares an "all-out" condemnation of the military intervention at the office of the HCR last week. The organization is also demanding that the HCR be the "sole organizer" of the meeting, and that the list of participants and the meeting's agenda be made public.

Finally, the Sacred Union is asking the head of state to "clearly" denounce the shootings that took place on 26 February around the Interdiocesan Center where HCR Chairman Monsignor Laurent Monsengwo lives.

The Sacred Union is one of the 15 political platforms represented within the HCR.

Mobutu Notes Abortive Meeting With HCR

AB0203175593 Paris AFP in French 2239 GMT
1 Mar 93

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Mar (AFP)—Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko "took due note of his abortive meeting" today with the bureau of the High Council of the Republic, HCR, the Zairian Presidency's spokesman announced on television.

During the day the HCR's bureau, the institutional transition organ, turned down a meeting proposal during the day from the Zairian leader, preferring to postpone it until after the HCR plenary session slated for tomorrow morning.

The spokesman stated that the head of state had been informed only at 1545 that the HCR bureau "was not ready" to meet him at 1600, and that he had "taken note of this abortive meeting."

He stressed that Marshal Mobutu would, nevertheless, continue his contacts with the country's political forces, because there is no longer "time for delaying maneuvers."

Djibouti

Prime Minister Leaves for United Arab Emirates

EA0203154093 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1900 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Text] Mr. Barkad Gourad Hamadou, prime minister of the Republic of Djibouti, departed for the United Arab Emirates [UAE] on 1 March, accompanied by Mr. Mohamed Ali Mohamed, minister of economy and trade. During his stay in the UAE, the prime minister of the Republic will hold talks with that country's leaders on bilateral relations, matters of mutual interest, and the situation in the region.

Ethiopia

Oromo, Southern People's Region Council Meet

EA0203145093 Harer Voice of Ethiopia Network in
Oromo 1530 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Excerpt:] Executive members of Oromo and Southern People's Region Councils led by Mr. Hasan Ali and Mr. Abate Tisho, their respective chairmen, met at the Ministry of Economic Planning hall in Addis Ababa on 26 February, to discuss relations between the peoples of the two regions, and longstanding cooperation among peoples of the regions. [passage omitted]

The participants noted that all peoples of the two regions should cooperate more, and keep a constant watch on antipeace elements. The leaders of the two peoples also stressed their determination to make great efforts to keep the peace. They called on the peoples of the two regions to cooperate with them by solving all problems peacefully, the report added.

Constitutional Commission Begins Work 1 Mar

EA0203145493 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Excerpt] The Constitutional Commission charged with drafting a democratic constitution, which is the apex of the final goal of Ethiopia's transitional process, started work officially on 1 March. Heralding the official beginning of the commission's task were President Meles Zenawi, members of the Council of Representatives of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, ministers, other senior government officials, ambassadors, and representatives of international organizations, who attended an official function held at the former Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association compound, which the commission has taken over as its headquarters.

In his speech during the ceremony, President Meles noted that drafting a democratic constitution would be good for the new Ethiopia, and this task had been scheduled to be accomplished during the transitional

process. He went on to say that the official commencement of the task of the Constitutional Commission marked the outset of its mission to complete the drafting of the constitution so much aspired to by the beloved sons of Ethiopia who fought for democracy.

President Meles noted that committing a democratic constitution to paper by itself would not bring about democracy: It was only when that constitution was presented to the people and approved by them that it would become a complete document. The President said experts would participate in the drafting of the constitution, but emphasized that the people's participation in the task was most important.

President Meles, who described the drafting of the constitution as the last stage of the transitional period, urged everyone to contribute towards the successful accomplishment of this noble task. [passage omitted]

Kenya

FORD, DP React to KTN Decision on News

EA0203153093 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
2 Mar 93 p 1

[Article by Maguta Kimemia: "KTN Halts Local News Coverage"]

[Text] The Kenya Television Network (KTN) has discontinued the coverage of local news, its chairman, Mr. Jared Kangwana, said yesterday. In its 1 PM and 7 PM news bulletins the KTN said the decision had been taken because news coverage was a difficult exercise.

Mr. Kangwana's statement said: "For sometime now, the KTN has been reviewing its policy on news broadcasting, particularly the coverage of local events. It has now come to light that not only are local events adequately covered by the KBC and the print media, but that KTN, as a commercial venture in its infancy, cannot sustain the high cost of local news coverage. Regrettably, therefore, the KTN wishes to announce the discontinuation of local news coverage until such time that local news becomes commercially viable to cover.

"However, the KTN will continue to transmit CNN international news in addition to its popular entertainment programmes. I would like to appeal to our viewers and advertisers to continue giving us the same support they have given us in the past," Mr. Kangwana said.

But viewers reacted angrily, with FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya dismissing the reasons given by Mr. Kangwana as unconvincing. In a statement signed by the secretary-general, Mr. Gitobu Imanyara, the party said the action had something to do with the KANU [Kenya African National Union] government crack-down on the independent media in Kenya.

The party said the move must be seen as part of President Moi's strategy to muzzle the press and must be condemned. FORD-Kenya said this followed what had become a systematic harassment of journalists and news vendors. "For sometime now," FORD-Kenya said, "the KTN provided the only alternative to the censored, state-owned Kenya Broadcasting Corporation".

The opposition party said KTN news crew had exhibited a high degree of professionalism and provided Kenyans "with a refreshing half-hour of real news every day at 1 PM and 9 PM". The party expressed fears that the move was the first step towards the licensing of another commercial television channel "to a well-known apologist of the KANU regime".

The party said it had evidence to show that between 1988 and 1992, a local publisher of a weekly magazine and KANU supporter had received more than SH [shillings] 50 million as "payment for public relations and promotion". FORD-Kenya called on the minister for information and broadcasting "to explain the real reasons behind the KTN muzzling" and the payment of tax-payers' money to a private publication.

About 30 of the 100 members of staff at the KTN are directly involved in news collection and it is not clear what will happen to their jobs. A source said KTN generated 40 percent of its revenue from news-related advertising that it stood to lose.

A Democratic Party of Kenya (DP) spokesman said: "The KTN treatment of news was more factual and independent than that by the state controlled KBC". The spokesman said the DP was well aware that behind-the-scenes negotiations took place before the decision was reached.

Government Denies Role

EA0203204093 Nairobi KNA in English 1515 GMT
2 Mar 93

[Text] Nairobi, 2 Mar (KNA)—The government today denied involvement in the discontinuation of news coverage by the private sector television network (KTN). The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Johnstone Makau, dismissed as mischievous, deceptive, and illogical for Mr Gitobu Imanyara, the FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya secretary-general to use a commercial decision by KTN [to] deceive Kenyans that the government was muzzling the press.

Mr. Makau said the KTN chairman, Mr. Jared Kangwana, has explained that [the] decision to discontinue local coverage by the network was based on commercial considerations following a review of their economic viability. He said though the developments at KTN were "deeply regretted", the government-owned KBC and the KNA would continue providing sufficient local news coverage.

The minister said there was no legislation in Kenya's statute books at the moment which empowered the minister or any other body to interfere with the editorial policies of the KTN or any other privately-owned broadcasting organisation. "The only law with regard to the electronic media is the KBC Act cap 221'2 [as received] laws of Kenya which regulates [the] operations of the KBC," the minister said in his office.

He said Mr. Imanyara's allegations are part of an orchestrated propaganda campaign and government bashing by a section of the opposition. He scorned the opposition for masquerading [as the] champion of the media, saying they should offer ideas and proposals to enable KTN to sustain its news services on a viable and commercial basis.

Saitoti Reassures Investors About Economy

EA0203205593 Nairobi KNA in English 1120 GMT
2 Mar 93

[Text] Nairobi, 2 Mar (KNA)—The vice-president and minister for planning and national development, Professor George Saitoti, has reassured potential investors in Kenya that their investments will not only be protected but also that returns from such investments will be comparable in any other country in the world. Prof. Saitoti gave the reassurance during the official opening today of the Euromoney conference at a Nairobi hotel. The theme of the two-day conference that commences today is titled "Sub-Sahara Africa—The New Emerging Markets".

He underlined that Kenya is a very peace-loving nation, as must have been demonstrated recently in the first multi-party elections. The vice-president reiterated that the government welcomes private sector investments into the economy to complement her efforts to provide better standards of living for the vast majority of Kenyans.

In particular, the vice-president noted that there is considerable potential and financial participation in the country's ongoing restructuring of public enterprises. Prof. Saitoti said that this reform, which will move forward vigorously within a short time, is indeed yet another example of the government's commitment to enable a larger role for the private sector and market forces in Kenya.

The vice-president emphasised that indeed the intention of the government is to make Kenya the flagship of free enterprises in the whole of Africa. Prof. Saitoti underscored that an important element of Kenya's national development strategy deals with measures to promote exports both in the short and medium term, in appreciation that sustained development and improved access to the much-needed foreign exchange can come only through government efforts, and particularly through a significant expansion of exports.

He expressed confidence in that the policy measures already in place for enhanced export incentives have removed anti-export bias within the economy and will contribute in a very short time to a major increase in the volume and composition of exports. Prof. Saitoti challenged countries in Sub-Sahara Africa to realise that official development assistance from donor agencies should only be viewed as a short-term gap filling arrangements, especially during periods of import liberalisation and failing terms of trade.

The vice-president recognised that Kenya did receive substantial capacity inflows in the 1980s, but this was also the period when the country embarked on a major trade reform programme and started experiencing balance of repayment constraints. He conceded that the growth sustained in Kenya, or any other country, cannot be left to such official development assistance without input of internal efforts and greater efficiency of resource use, and through enhanced exports.

Prof. Saitoti said that the Kenya Government sees a very clear resurgence of investor confidence in the country, both domestic and foreign, coming from the assurance of stability and commercial security. He said that the government is also expecting the resumption of balance of payment support from the international donors community which will enhance the flow of official capital into Kenya. Prof. Saitoti further said that the government is keen to ensure that there is more private capital inflows in the economy coupled with domestic mobilisation of venture capital for investments.

Clarification on Foreign Licenses, Exchange

EA0203210093 Nairobi KNA in English 1330 GMT
2 Mar 93

["Full" text of statement issued by Dr. Karuga Koinange, the permanent secretary at the Ministry of Finance, in Nairobi on 2 March regarding the Foreign Exchange Allocation Licenses, FEALs]

[Text] Nairobi, 2 Mar (KNA)—This is to clarify the effects of the minister's announcement of 19 February 1993 regarding the exchange rate that should apply to FEALs [Foreign Exchange Allocation Licenses] issued and utilised prior to 19th February 1993. The minister's announcement applied to all non-government imports including imports made prior to and after 19th February 1993. The Central Bank will not honour any matured letters of credit and FEALs that are outstanding, as foreign exchange for those purposes will be obtained directly from the inter-bank market. The Central Bank will only provide foreign exchange for the Government of Kenya debt service, government-guaranteed debt service and central government imports at the official rate of exchange.

Only existing forward exchange contracts relating to petroleum imports will continue to be honoured by the Central Bank at the exchange rate specified in the forward contract.

Central government imports include only those imported items for which there is authorized budgetary provision. As such, this excludes imports of parastatals, petroleum products, food, and fertiliser imported by non-central government agencies and institutions.

Consumer Group Concerned Over 'Rocketing' Prices

EA0203212293 Nairobi KNA in English 1534 GMT
2 Mar 93

[Text] The Kenya Consumers Organisation (KCO) has expressed deep concern over the continued rocketing of prices since last year and expected more increases due to the fall of the shilling recently.

KCO Received several calls from consumers who said they would like to be helped up as they can hardly afford such essential and basic products as bread, toothpaste and cooking fat/oil, not to mention other basic commodities, said the organisation in a press statement today. It was signed by Mr Francis Orato.

The statement said KCO was aware that with the IMF/World Bank instigated liberalisation of the economy, including that of commodity prices, the consumers will have to dig even deeper into the already "holed" pockets in order to survive. The organisation claimed the salaries paid to workers today have not kept pace with the huge rise in the cost of living and the high inflation rate. It said the price hikes had been made worse by increased commuter fares.

The KCO said fear was also been expressed over likely rent hikes by the landlords because building materials had also gone up.

The KCO urged the government not to implement every world BANK/IMF recommendation without considering their implications on the plight of Kenyan consumers both in the long term and the immediate term.

Somalia

SONNA on Radio Rajo 'Lies,' 'Propaganda'

EA0203213093 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] A spokesman for the SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, SONNA, has disclosed that lies and propaganda of Rajo Radio and its newspaper against the struggle of the fronts fighting for justice were gaining momentum. It has also become apparent of late that voice of America is lying about events in Somalia in an attempt to mislead the American public about the activities of U.S. forces in Somalia National Alliance [SNA]-controlled areas, activities which violate the agreement and objectives of the deployment in Somalia of U.S. forces, which were only to facilitate assistance.

The spokesman added that this was made clear by the way the voice of America reported the peaceful demonstration by residents of Mogadishu to express their feelings and their opposition to the invasion of Kismaayo by [General Sa'id Hirs] Morgan and big mouth [afweyneh] remnants, where they massacred innocent civilians. This happened after the Somali Liberation Army had been disarmed by American and Belgian troops responsible for security in Kismaayo.

The spokesman said it was surprising that the United States, which prided itself as the father of democracy and often declared its wish to see democracy reach all corners of the world, allowed its media to hide from U.S. and world public the operations of certain members of the Unified Task Force [UNITAF], such as permitting the massacre in Kismaayo by the criminal Morgan and his troops. This was not the first time that Morgan had committed atrocities against the Somali people. The spokesman pointed out as examples the widespread destruction and massacre wreaked on northern regions, central regions, Hiran, Banaadir, Jubbada Hoose, Shabeellaha Hoose, Shabeellaha Dhexe, and Bay region. The peace-loving Somali people were appalled to note that the recent massacre of people by Morgan in Kismaayo was facilitated by UNITAF forces led by the United States.

The spokesman for the UNITAF [words indistinct] the SONNA Spokesman said committed habitual violations of international rules and regulations on information. Reports of UNITAF operations in Somalia clearly showed that the colonel was intent on hiding the truth from the world in general, and particularly from citizens of the United States.

The spokesman declared that a good example was the way the Mogadishu demonstration was presented as riots. The spokesman also cited the naked interference in the SNA's internal affairs in Kismaayo and other regions.

The spokesman also stated that the report by Rajo newspaper in its 62nd edition of 1 March, which claimed that food prices in Mogadishu had risen steeply because of the demonstration, was a lie. He pointed out that food prices had risen because the arrival of assistance was delayed by the slanted policy and naked interference by certain UNITAF and United Nations Somalia Operation [UNOSOM] forces in areas under the SLA. The spokesman also said the rise in prices could be attributed to the fact that for two months Mogadishu port was kept busy by the continuous arrival of weapons and troops led by the United States far in excess of the need meant to assist suffering people.

The spokesman stated it was their view that Rajo Radio and its newspaper should seriously think about the lies

they were spreading and the naked interference in the affairs of the Somali National Alliance.

SNA Official Comments on Kismaayo Events

EA0203220093 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] Colonel Abd al-Rashid Yasin Haji, who is one of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] delegates to the talks paving the way for the Somali National Reconciliation conference in Addis Ababa recently returned from Kismaayo. Col. Abd al-Rashid told reporters from the Ministry of Information that the security situation in Kismaayo was militarily controlled by Unified Task Force [UNITAF] forces, while Somali Liberation Army [SLA] supporters were participating as civilians. He said a massacre had been committed by bandits taking orders from criminal [General Sa'id Hirs] [and] SLA supporters were participating as civilians. Col. Abd al-Rashid said the casualties caused by the bandits amounted to 150 people killed and injured. [Words indistinct] UNITAF/UNOSOM Forces downplay the losses.

Questioned on claims by UNITAF that big mouth [afweyneh—Siad] remnants under Morgan had been confined to barracks, he said that was not true and that the bandits were massacring people in districts and villages around Kismaayo. On whether the SLA had taken any steps against the activities of Siad's remnants, he said the SLA forces were stationed at the old Kismaayo airport. He said the SLA forces were in a position to save their supporters from the Siad remnants, but they were observing the rules of the cease-fire and waiting to see whether UNITAF-UNOSOM would take steps as promised against criminal Morgan.

Ali Mahdi Meets Outgoing U.S. Envoy

EA0203212693 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1045 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] The president of the Somali Republic today met at his office the outgoing U.S. envoy to Somalia, Mr. Robert B. Oakley. President Ali Mahdi and Mr. Robert Oakley discussed the operations of the Unified Task Force and the United Nations Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM], the security situation in the country in general and in Kismaayo in particular, agreeing that to ensure security in that area, the resident community must be allowed to decide its own destiny.

President Ali Mahdi, speaking during the meeting, thanked Mr. Oakley for the humanitarian assistance he had helped deliver to Somalia and asked him to convey his regards to President Bill Clinton and former U.S. President Mr. George Bush.

In reply, Mr. Robert B. Oakley thanked the president of Somalia for the assistance he had received in carrying out his duties and hoped that the same assistance would be extended to UNOSOM.

ANC, Government Resume Bilateral Talks

*MB0303092493 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and government have begun another round of bilateral talks. ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa and Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer will lead their delegations this morning. The talks will once more focus on the central themes of power-sharing or a government of national unity, and [words indistinct] build-up to the two-day multiparty planning conference which begins on Friday. The planning meeting [words indistinct] the ground work for the resumption of multiparty negotiations.

Six Children Killed in Natal Ambush**Police Launch Search**

*MB0203170293 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1529 GMT 2 Mar 93*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Mar 2 SAPA—Six pupils were killed when the packed van taking them to school at Table Mountain outside Pietermaritzburg was ambushed early on Tuesday [2 March]. Police immediately began an air and ground search for the killers but had not arrested anyone by late Tuesday afternoon.

The driver and six other scholars were injured in the 7.20 AM ambush, said Pietermaritzburg police spokesman Capt Henry Budhram. He said Fihlukusa Ngubane, 25, was driving a van packed with 23 pupils from the Mboyi area to Mbabangalo school when about five attackers opened fire from both sides of the road.

The gunmen sprayed the van with AK47 and .303 rifle bullets before fleeing. Twenty-four spent AK47 cartridges and two live .303 rounds were found at the scene. Capt Budhram named the dead as Ngce Malo Mkhize, 15, Thulani Mkhize, 20, Thule Mkhize, 10, Wonderboy Ngubane, 11, Noema Mkhize, 13, and Nomusa Gwala, 11. The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] said three of the dead were children of local Inkatha Chairman Bernard Mkhize.

Midlands African National Congress [ANC] Chairman Harry Gwala denied IFP allegations the gunmen had been ANC supporters, saying Congress members were no longer living in the area. He added it was disgraceful that the IFP had made "wild allegations" without evidence.

The IFP warned the shooting would have catastrophic consequences for peace in the volatile Midlands Region.

Capt Budhram said an investigation headed by the Natal Midlands deputy regional police commissioner, Maj-Gen Wynand van der Merwe, and the head of Natal's crime combating and investigation unit, Maj-Gen Johannes Meintjies, was underway. Helicopters, tracker

dogs, soldiers and police were involved in the operation and Capt Budhram said police expected arrests soon.

The Table Mountain area has been riddled with political violence in the past few years but fewer incidents have been reported since ANC supporters fled the area last year.

Kriel 'Outraged'

*MB0203183793 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1823 GMT 2 Mar 93*

[Text] Durban Mar 2 SAPA—Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze issued a statement on behalf of Minister Hernus Kriel, fresh from talks in Gaborone, expressing his "utter shock and outrage" at the killings. "No effort will be spared by the South African Police to bring those responsible to justice."

He urged no one to take the law into their own hands and to give the police a chance to find the perpetrators of the attack. Mr. Kriel also appealed for maximum cooperation from the community with the police.

Kriel Promises Arrests

*MB0303072593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel says the police will spare no effort to bring the murderers of the six children killed in an ambush at Table Mountain near Pietermaritzburg to justice. In a statement read on his behalf, Mr. Kriel expressed shock and outrage at the incident in which five assailants fired at a bakkie [pickup truck] taking children to school. Six children were killed, and six others, as well as the driver of the bakkie were injured.

Mr. Kriel urged people not to take the law into their own hands and to cooperate with the police in their investigations. The Inkatha Freedom Party says three of those killed were children of the chairman of the local branch of the party, Mr. Bernard Mkhize. The police launched an intensive ground and air search for the attackers shortly after the incident.

ANC Condemns Killings

*MB0303092093 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0848 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "ANC Press Statement on the Table Mountain Murders"]

[Text] The cold-blooded ambush of 14 children on their way to school is an outrage that beggars description. The massacre at Table Mountain, yesterday, 2nd March, is one of the worst examples of the plague of violence that seems to hold our country in a vice like grip.

The ANC [African National Congress] extends its deepest condolences to the bereaved families and its best

wishes for their speedy recovery to those who were injured. We condemn this criminal act in the strongest possible terms and demand that its perpetrators be apprehended and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The ANC draws public attention to a clear pattern of increased violence and atrocities before important events in negotiations and the peace process. This most recent massacre is a deliberate attempt to provoke renewed conflict and destabilise the scheduled multiparty planning conference.

Those who do not want peace must not be allowed to succeed. Issued by: the Department of Information and Publicity PO Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107 3 March, 1993

ANC Natal Midlands Statement

MB0303121293 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1130 GMT 3 Mar 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "Further Statement on the Killings at Table Mountain"]

[Text] We condemn in the strongest possible terms the callous killing of schoolchildren at Table Mountain. We completely distance ourselves from this dastardly act, and would like to express our most sincere condolences to the families who lost their children. We are extremely concerned that this is a deliberate act to stoke the fires of violence even further in Natal. We are convinced that this is calculated to prepare the ground for unprecedented attacks on the ANC [African National Congress] in Natal this week.

It is very clear to us that this is part of the pattern of violence as seen in the past, where violence is deliberately intensified when there is an important event in the national political calendar. All indications point to the fact that violence is going to be escalated in the lead up to the re-convening of multi-party talks this weekend. We call upon all our members and communities in general to be more vigilant, and also call upon the RDRC [regional dispute resolution committee] and other monitors to take serious note of these ominous developments. We are also convinced that the possible intensification of violence in the coming weeks is closely related to the demands for the weekend multi-party talks to take a stand on the issue of federalism. Blade Nzimande, deputy chairperson Issued by the African National Congress Natal Midlands Region PO Box 1443 Pietermaritzburg

Minister on Multiparty Planning Conference

MB0303130993 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1134 GMT 3 Mar 93

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town March 3 SAPA—All the necessary groundwork had been done to get all political parties to

resume multiparty negotiations, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said on Wednesday.

He was briefing the media in Cape Town on the coming multiparty planning conference on March 5/6 at Kempton Park's World Trade Centre.

"We need to create a situation where no party will walk out of the planning conference dissatisfied," he said. "I believe all the necessary groundwork has been done to get all the parties together to resume multiparty negotiations."

Side issues should not be allowed to take priority over the main issue—the earliest possible resumption of multiparty constitutional negotiations.

Although the government objected to the presence of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] it was not in a position to deny it participation in the planning conference, "but we must clarify the position on its further participation in constitutional talks.

"Unless there is a moratorium on armed action, we cannot accept them in constitutional talks."

There was a clear difference between attending this week's conference and the planned multiparty forum at the end of the month.

"I hope we can sort out the matter before then," he said.

Mr. Meyer said the planning conference's primary objective would be to restart multiparty constitutional negotiations as soon as possible.

"We would like to come out of the meeting with a date and other specifics," he said.

Reacting to accusations by African National Congress [ANC] Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa that the National Party government was not to be trusted and treacherously violated agreements, Mr. Meyer welcomed the stance.

"I am very happy Cyril has put himself so strongly in favour of credibility, reliability and honesty in negotiations. That means we can proceed with negotiations on the basis of these characteristics and we can now also rely on them (ANC) as far as past agreements are concerned."

Mr. Meyer said after the planning conference at least three weeks of preparation would be needed to start a multiparty forum.

He was not sure whether the forum would again have the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]-style high profile kick-off or whether it would take the form of a conference of negotiators.

PAC, ANC on Conference

*MB0303142393 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1247 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] Johannesburg March 3 SAPA—Senior Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] spokesman Gora Ibrahim on Wednesday voiced optimism about the forthcoming multiparty planning conference and confirmed the PAC would participate in this and future constitutional negotiations.

Mr. Ibrahim said the planning conference should result in a more representative forum than last year's abortive convention for a democratic South Africa talks, which the PAC boycotted, and "we see the possibility of this evolving".

Speaking to the media after a meeting in Johannesburg between PAC and African National Congress [ANC] delegations, Mr. Ibrahim said his organisation believed the new negotiating forum should have a pointed agenda and should facilitate the election of a constituent assembly. It should not be a decision-making body.

ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said the meeting with the PAC had been "fairly constructive and successful". Discussions had centred on the planning conference and the PAC had been briefed on the agenda.

The participation of non-Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] bodies such as the Conservative Party [CP] and the Afrikaanse Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union, AVU], and a letter calling for the Azanian Peoples Organisation's attendance, had also been noted.

"Preparations are in hand and... we are poised for success," said Mr. Ramaphosa.

Mr. Ibrahim noted that the two organisations agreed on the need for a new democratic constitution and that it should be drawn up by an elected body.

"The PAC does not want an interim structure which will perpetuate white minority rule," he said.

The PAC believed the government was pushing for an interim constitutional structure in an effort to "remain in power".

A transitional authority should instead take over from the time of voter registration to the time a new constitution was in place, and should be in charge of security, finance, the state media and the electoral councils.

Mr. Ibrahim said in spite of the government's opposition to the PAC's armed struggle, it did not envisage it could be made to leave the negotiation table.

The government had indicated in Tuesday's talks with the PAC in Gaborone it would not support the PAC's presence because of its stand on continuing the armed struggle, but it would not block it.

Mr. Ramaphosa concurred, saying his organisation had strongly recommended that the PAC should be involved in the constitution-making process.

Another meeting was being planned between the two organisations to discuss how the constituent assembly should be elected and what should happen in the transition period, said Mr. Ramaphosa.

De Klerk on Importance of 'Depoliticised' SABC

*MB0303070693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[Text] State President F.W. de Klerk says it is important for the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] to be depoliticized. Speaking at the SABC Board's annual banquet in Cape Town, President de Klerk said that because of the SABC's considerable influence, it had a responsibility to ensure that it played a neutral and objective role in the situation developing in this country.

President de Klerk said that for this reason the SABC was regarded as a desirable capture by political groupings that wanted to hijack the national debate through the SABC. He said he did not intend to allow, or be party to, a situation in which any political grouping exercised improper measure on the SABC. President de Klerk said the SABC would have to afford all parties in the country adequate and fair opportunities to put their case.

The chairman of the SABC Board, Professor Christo Viljoen, says the SABC is sharing its expertise and infrastructure with other broadcasters in South Africa and is ready to extend these activities in the form of mutually beneficial partnerships. Speaking in Cape Town, Prof. Viljoen said the SABC was ready to run countrywide facility services which could provide access to broadcasting for many interest groups without huge capital outlay. He emphasized that South Africa could not afford the duplication of a broadcasting infrastructure. It was incorrect and shortsighted to advocate that broadcasting in South Africa could only be deregulated by stripping the SABC of every revenue generating activity. Prof. Viljoen said that without the revenue generated by commercial broadcasting, South Africa would be deprived of an affordable and viable broadcasting service.

ANC Welcomes Statement on SABC

*MB0303093593 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0904 GMT 3 Mar 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "ANC Press Statement on an Independent SABC"]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] welcomes the statement by F.W. de Klerk that the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] will be depoliticised. The practical effect of this statement should be that a new SABC Board of Governors is appointed, through a

clearly independent and transparent process, before March 31st, when the term of office of the current board expires.

The ANC, firmly committed to an independent public broadcaster, finds that Mr. de Klerk's statement is in contradiction to the positions taken by his ministers both publicly and in bilateral negotiations.

The process envisaged by the Campaign for Independent Broadcasting is as follows:

The appointment of an independent appointment panel through a nomination process.

No members of the panel should be an office bearer of any political party, or have any financial or other interest in the media.

The panel is to place advertisements in all media, calling for public nominations for the new SABC board.

The panel is to conduct public hearings, with full media access, of potential board members.

This process would achieve precisely what Mr. de Klerk says he wants—a public broadcaster independent of party political influence.

De Klerk's statement provokes the question why is the National Party so vehemently opposed to such a process, and is instead asking for an extension of the life of the present board? We are also concerned at the statements by SABC Chairman Christo Viljoen and its chief executive officer, Wynand Harmse, who are shamelessly continuing with unilateral restructuring and a manipulation of information that has so discredited the SABC to date. Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity PO Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107 3 March, 1993

PAC To Expropriate, Redistribute Land

MB0303105393 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Mar 93 p 5

[Report by Lloyd Coutts: "PAC 'Will Reclaim White Farmlands'"]

[Text] A PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] government would pay no compensation for expropriated farmland but be prepared to make reparations for structural developments.

In an interview published in Barometer on Negotiation, PAC department of land and environment affairs director Peter Mayende said his organisation had targeted a substantial amount of land controlled by white farmers for redistribution.

"The first step will be the expropriation of white controlled land. This will be the first and major source of land for redistribution."

Under-utilised land and state-owned land lying idle was also available for habitation, agricultural production and other forms of economic enterprise.

Land taken through forced removal would be returned to original communities who inhabited it. He said land was originally obtained through colonial conquest and its ownership therefore had no legitimacy.

"However, on moral grounds we are prepared to pay compensation for developments on the land, for example physical structures, dams, fencing, silos, trees planted, but not for the land itself. The final decision with regard to the amount to be paid as compensation will be the responsibility of the state."

Owners of residential properties would be compensated in a similar way. Housing would be provided under a leasehold and rental system. The PAC believed land, as a national resource, could not be owned.

SADF Comments on Ciskei Troop Build-Up

MB0303083493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2150 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] East London Mar 2 SAPA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] has dismissed fears that a troop build-up in farming districts along the South African/Ciskei border is linked to the homeland's two-day coup celebrations.

The celebrations, marking the third anniversary of the coup which brought Brig Oupa Gqozo to power, have been condemned by the African National Congress, the South African National Civics Congress and Ciskei civil servants, among others.

The officer commanding Group Eight, Col Phillip Hammond, said the deployment of a small detachment of SADF troops was part of an continuing exercise to patrol farms.

Soldiers would visit farms in the King William's Town, Fort Jackson, Berlin and Peulton Districts. Col Hammond said.

He stressed that the coup celebrations and the deployment of troops in the area on Tuesday [2 March] were totally unrelated and coincidental.

3 Mar Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB0303120293

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Teachers Damage Learning Process Through Mass Action—"Educators everywhere will sympathise with the grievances of black teachers (a goodly number of white teachers have also been retrenched), yet few will accept the need to penalise pupils in the process," declares a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR

in English on 3 March. Teachers "wield enormous power because they can damage the learning process through mass action. Then, too, they may not have exhausted every conceivable avenue of negotiation before embarking on random work stoppages. There are other ways of solving problems. The classroom should not be a battlefield for collective bargaining."

Clinton Courageously Speaks Against Easy Availability of Guns—A second editorial on the same page believes President Clinton "showed courage in attacking one of America's most powerful lobby groups, the National Rifle Association [NRA], when he spoke out against the easy availability of guns, particularly military hardware. Through extensive political influence and a broad reading of the U.S. Constitution, the NRA has made it possible for firearms to be bought almost as freely as a box of matches. Clinton, sickened like most other Americans by violence, is fighting back. There is a lesson here for our own equally gun-happy and violent society."

SOUTH

Present Government of 'Pick-Pockets'—Cape Town SOUTH in English for 27 February-3 March in its page 6 editorial states: "What is happening in South Africa is a Nationalist disgrace. Clearly, it wasn't enough for apartheid's beneficiaries to enjoy racist privileges: they are pillaging far beyond that. We can joke that the ANC [African National Congress] could go some way towards economic redistribution simply by re-appropriating the ill-gotten goodies. How anyone could contemplate voting for the current thieves to stay in office passes all understanding. It is only slightly more understandable why the ANC is contemplating sharing power with the present pick-pockets. Short of continued war, there seems to be no alternative to dining with the demons—albeit while guarding one's wallet."

* White Brain Drain Caused by 'NP Reforms'

93AF0277D Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans
4 Dec 92 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Tidal Wave of Whites Leaving South Africa"]

[Text] The gradual stream of South Africans who are leaving the country as a result of President F.W. de Klerk's reforms, is in the process of turning into an unstoppable tidal wave, which has officials in the Department of Domestic Affairs scrambling desperately to try to stem the brain drain of qualified whites.

At the same time, compared to the same period last year, there has been a dramatic drop in the number of persons immigrating to South Africa.

A spokesperson for the Central Statistical Service (CSS) stated that 6,761 immigrants entered South Africa during the first seven months of 1991. This year, however, the number was 2,278 less—only 4,483.

Even though the CSS' statistics also showed a drop in emigration (from 2,747 to 2,443), the spokesperson added that these statistics were very misleading. An average of 53,000 households are leaving South Africa every year.

The largest majority of the emigrants are leaving the country to "go on vacation" in order to avoid the bureaucratic process. There are no statistics about these emigrants.

Spokespersons for the embassies of the largest English-speaking countries have confirmed that they are being overwhelmed with inquiries about immigration.

Mr. James Callahan, press liaison for the American Embassy in Pretoria, said that last year 970 immigrant visas were granted to South Africans. This year 1,107 have already been granted and it is expected that next year 1,300 visas will be handed out to South Africans.

* Local Firms To Build New SAAF Plane Parts

93AF0277C Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
4 Dec 92 p 13

[Article by military correspondent Marga Ley: "Demonstrations Planned Against South Africa's Purchase of Planes"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] South Africa is going to buy 60 Pilatus PC-7 MK planes to replace its old Harvard training planes.

During a press conference at Air Force headquarters in Pretoria the day before yesterday, Lieutenant General James Kriel, Air Force Chief of Staff, said that the Swiss Government has already given official approval for the transaction.

Therefore, the Air Force is confident that the contract, which will probably be signed early in January of next year, will not be stopped by pressure groups before that time.

Its tremendous advantage for local industry will also make it difficult for a domestic group to try to sink the project. Fourteen companies, which will manufacture parts for the Pilatus, were already named during the press conference and it is expected that the list will grow.

The majority of the 60 new planes will also be built in South Africa. In Switzerland, the Pilatus is registered as a civilian plane. Gen. Kriel emphasized that South Africa will not equip the plane with weapons.

"Without new training planes for the Air Force, all of South Africa will suffer. The Air Force has lost about 100 trained pilots a year to other organizations or to civilian aviation, which is to the advantage of all of South Africa."

"We are not complaining about that, but we must start thinking about a mutual agreement based on the fact that the Air Force gets repaid," said Gen. Kriel.

The first of the new Pilatus PC-7 Mk II planes, which will cost approximately 7.5 million rands each, should be in South Africa by the middle of 1994. Initially, four Air Force instructors will be trained in Switzerland. All other training will take place in South Africa.

Plans call for the first group of candidate pilots to be trained on the Pilatus in early 1996.

*** Accelerator at Faure Described; Medical Applications**

93WE0207A Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
17 Dec 92 p 19

[Article by chief correspondent Harry Shaw: "Faure Accelerator Center Achieves Success Like No Other"; first paragraph is DIE BURGER introduction]

[Text] The National Accelerator Center [NVS] at Faure is the only center in the country where certain important medical radioisotopes can be produced. Approximately 20 large hospitals nationwide and nearly 10,000 patients per year utilize it. Harry Shaw, chief correspondent, reports on a visit to this important research and development center.

The successes achieved in recent years by South Africa's National Accelerator Center at Faure have made the NVS world famous. The large cyclotron at the NVS is, except for those in Canada and Switzerland, the largest in the world.

This cyclotron is unique because it was developed and manufactured in South Africa. Successes are being achieved there like nowhere else in the world. It is no surprise that the international cyclotron community has decided that the next international cyclotron conference in 1995 should be held at Faure. The NVS at Faure easily beat four other centers—those in Groningen in the Netherlands, Osaka in Japan, St. Petersburg in Russia, and Uppsala in Sweden—when they voted on where the conference should be held. In all three voting rounds, the NVS obtained the highest number of votes.

This is an achievement the director of the NVS, Dr. Daan Reitmann (58 years old), is more than a little proud of. In Vancouver, Dr. Reitmann was chosen as president of the regulations committee of the world conference.

The NVS is a multidisciplinary research center, which was established in 1977 and falls under the Foundation for Research Development. It provides tools for basic and applied research with particle bundles, particle radiotherapy for several kinds of cancer, and accelerator produced radioactive isotopes for nuclear medicine and research.

The large cyclotron was designed from the very beginning to produce neutrons and protons suitable for cancer therapy. The neutron therapy facility has been in routine use since 1989 and since then, more than a hundred cancer patients have been treated there every year. So far, about 430 patients have received treatment there.

Major success has been achieved in the treatment of cancer of the salivary glands and of advanced breast cancer. The advantages of neutron treatment for other cancer tumors are under study. According to Dr. Reitmann, the neutron facility of the NVS with its strong infrastructure of medical and paramedical personnel, the Faure Hospital on its premises, the physicists, radiobiologists, engineers and other experts, is considered one of the very best worldwide. He stated that, because of those experts and some unique patient material, the NVS is ideally placed to make a positive contribution to the international pool of knowledge in this area.

Protons are universally considered the ideal means of radiotherapy, in cases where the precision of the dose and its placement are critically important, for example in the brain or in neighboring sensitive organs, such as the kidneys and the spinal cord.

However, suitable proton energies require large accelerators, of which there are few in the world. At the present time, about a dozen proton-therapy machines are being planned or built elsewhere in the world at a cost of approximately 200 million rands each.

According to Dr. Reitmann, the radiation capabilities of the NVS' cyclotron are exceedingly well-suited for the most sophisticated proton therapy. The only things still needed are the components for the administration, formation, and measuring of the proton therapy rays. The costs of this will be only a fraction of what a completely new facility would cost.

A new milestone will be achieved by the NVS early next year when protons will be used for the first time for radiation of abnormalities in the veins of the brain. That treatment will also include the first use of a sophisticated system to position the patient. The "chair" is manufactured locally and is another excellent example of the multidisciplinary teamwork at the NVS.

The accelerators currently being used by the NVS are (in order of when they were put to use) a 6 MV [megavolt] Van de Graaff accelerator, an 8 MeV [megaelectronvolts] pre-accelerator, which provides light ions for the 200 MeV open-sector cyclotron (OSS), the OSS itself, and a second pre-accelerator, which was designed to provide the OSS with heavy ions and polarized light ions. The Van de Graaff accelerator is used for basic research in solid state physics, nuclear chemistry, and thin film surface physics.

The OSS is a convertible energy machine, capable of accelerating protons to a maximum energy of 200 MeV.

This means that the protons are being accelerated by electrical tensions, which jointly amount to 200 million volts.

Unique in the World

Protons with this kind of energy can cover a distance equal to going once around the earth within one-fifth of a second. One of the reasons why this maximum energy is useful, is that these 200 MeV protons are extremely well suited for use in cancer therapy because they are just able to penetrate the human body.

The OSS was fully developed and built by personnel from the NVS and is unique in the world. It is 13.2 meters in diameter and 7 meters high. The four sector magnets together weigh 1,400 tons. The final machine finishing of the magnetic pole pieces as well as several other components has been undertaken by South African companies.

The cyclotron is being housed in a unit with 4-meter-thick concrete walls to provide protection against the neutrons.

The whole facility contains more than 30,000 cubic meters of concrete in the form of floor surfaces, screening wall blocks, and removable screening roof beams.

Radiotherapy facilities are being provided by the medical component of the NVS, together with the Faure Hospital with its 30 beds for cancer patients. Patients from other centers must be referred to either the Groote

Schuur or the Tygerberg Hospital for particle radiotherapy at the NVS and can then be admitted to Faure Hospital or be treated as outpatients.

Since 1965, radioisotopes have been manufactured in South Africa with the old WNNR cyclotron in Pretoria. With the higher energy of the OSS and improved facilities it is now possible to make a larger variety of accelerator isotopes available. Due to their special decay characteristics and because they are chemically very clean, these isotopes are used as tracers for medical diagnostic goals.

The accelerator facilities at the NVS are at the disposal of all bona fide researchers, either local or foreign, as well as the NVS' own research groups.

Two foreign groups of nuclear physicists, from Germany and Italy, recently made a request to use the NVS' facilities.

Most nuclear physics research these days uses higher energy sources than the "old" Van de Graaff accelerator.

But that accelerator is still playing a significant role in various applications.

Even though there are a large number of particle accelerators in the world, some of which are capable of achieving energy levels substantially higher than 200 MeV, the NVS' cyclotron facility is one of the few in its area of energy to be able to accelerate both heavy ion bundles for research and intense bundles of light ions for therapy and isotope production.

It is also one of the first to have been designed from the beginning as a multidisciplinary facility.

Angola

UNITA Reports Intense Fighting in Huambo

MB0203193793 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Excerpt] The situation in the city of Huambo continues to be one of intense fighting. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] are dealing severe blows to the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]. Lourenco Bento, our correspondent in Huambo, reports that the FALA forces killed 46 FAPLA soldiers today, including three officers. The FALA forces captured 23 individual weapons, seven Russian-made weapons, one pair of binoculars, assorted ammunition, and bombs.

FAPLA soldier Jose Mandulele, born in Cunene, was captured in operations in Luge. He reported FAPLA Major Licinio was killed in combat. [passage omitted]

UNITA Denies Raids Into Namibian Territory

MB2802153593 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Interview with Colonel Francisco Ezequiel Seco, member of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola General Staff, by Papagaio Mussile—date, place not given]

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will continue seeking an atmosphere of coexistence and good neighborliness with Angola's neighboring countries. Speaking to the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in an interview with Papagaio Mussile, Colonel Francisco Ezequiel Seco, of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola General Staff, denied press accusations that UNITA soldiers had stolen cattle from the other side of border. Moreover, Col. Ezequiel, who denied those allegations, accused Sam Nujoma's Namibia of assisting Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] troops in clashes against UNITA.

[Begin recording] [Seco] First of all, I would like to say that those accusations are nothing but delaying tactics common to countries having a communist philosophy. What is happening is exactly the opposite. Our forces operating in the Cunene area have never had the intention of attacking any position in Namibian territory. In fact, we have been the targets of Namibian Army attacks—the Namibian Defense Force operated with the MPLA forces to attack Chiede Commune. We responded to that provocation and we successfully attacked that position on 10 February. The Namibian Army used its artillery to back up the MPLA. The same thing happened in the area of the 22 km marker and in Chiede.

[Mussile] By saying that you are actually denying allegations that UNITA forces have been launching raids into Namibian territory?

[Seco] Precisely so. Our policy, in terms of relations with neighboring countries, has always been, is, and always will be to seek coexistence, good neighborliness, and cooperation with them on the basis of mutual respect and assistance. These are things we have learned from our supreme commander over the course of the last 16 years. We have been following those teachings with great rigor and discipline.

[Mussile] Has Namibia, as a democratic country which has just achieved multiparty democracy, been informed about UNITA's desire to pursue a policy of good relations and good neighborliness with our neighboring countries?

[Seco] Namibia is aware of that, and more. There is an historic (?element) which we do not deny: Many South-West African People's Organization officials had ties with our president during their guerrilla years. They have been well aware of this ever since they began their struggle.

[Mussile] Col. Seco: Do you have a message for the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] who are fighting victoriously throughout Angolan territory?

[Seco] First of all, on behalf of all forces operating in this southeastern front, I would like to send a warm embrace to Supreme Commander Dr. Savimbi for the gains the FALA forces have lately scored against our enemy for the sake of genuine freedom for the Angolan people. Second, I would also like to (?send greetings) to all our forces operating throughout Angolan territory. They have been waging a courageous fight in order to realize the aims for which we have fought for 16 years to ensure Angola and its people will know a prosperous and radiant future tomorrow.

[Mussile] Col. Seco: Thank you for granting us this interview.

[Seco] I thank you. [end recording]

Government Forces Recapture Cangulo

MB2802201993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 28 Feb 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is in control of six of Lunda Norte Province's nine districts. The Angolan Government currently controls Chitato, Lucapa, and Cangulo Districts. The latter was completely free last week when UNITA withdrew from Chitotolo Commune, a mining area where it had deployed its forces. Nonetheless, the regional commander has said major operations are set to continue.

UK Censures UNITA for 'Tragic Situation'

MB0203071093 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Text] The United Kingdom has issued a statement pointing out that the present tragic situation in Angola is a direct result of the initial refusal by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to accept the electoral results. The statement strongly condemns UNITA's capture of Soyo, noting that it cannot be allowed to obtain by the use of force important economic objectives that the Angolan people deny it at the polls. The United Kingdom reiterates its readiness to provide all the assistance for the training of the Angolan Armed Forces which it considers as an important product of the peace process.

UNITA on Use of South African Mercenaries

MB0203112293 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Excerpts] The involvement of South African mercenaries with People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and Riot Police has become more obvious than before and thrown out of gear the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government's hypocritical diplomacy. Reports carried in the reputable South African SUNDAY TIMES newspaper say that some 8,000 South African mercenaries, who are members of the Buffalo Battalion, are ready to fight against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

The missions assigned to the mercenaries include the taking of the oil town of Soyo where several Western oil companies used to operate, providing the MPLA-Labor Party's treasury with more than \$2 million per day. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, at 1300 [1200 GMT] on 1 March, Radio Nacional de Angola cited the British Government as condemning UNITA for expelling FAPLA and Riot Police from Soyo in January. In view of the South African newspaper report, a leading UNITA member specialized in political and military strategy yesterday warned every Angolan patriot to make an in-depth evaluation of the situation. He added: It is now crystal clear that the MPLA government has neglected the interests of the fatherland in favor of foreign monopolies.

UNITA Reports Malanje Operations 22-28 Feb

MB0203112493 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] continue to score victories.

In a 40-minute attack carried out in Malanje Province on 28 February, FALA stormed the a People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] position in Cangandala. Unable to resist FALA's firepower, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] troops abandoned the following war materiel on the ground: One T-55 tank burned by our forces, one 82-mm mortar with seven shells, 45 60-mm mortar shells, three RPG-7's with 10 shells, three PKM's, one RPK, 11 AK-47's, 8,500 rounds of ammunition for PS weapon, 3,003 rounds of ammunition for PGM weapon, 18 detonators, and two plotting boards [dilagramas]. An ammunition depot was destroyed. The enemy suffered 12 dead and large quantities of injured. The FAPLA and Riot Police forces consisted of two battalions.

The FAPLA-Riot Police-Cuban-Katangese coalition suffered heavy blows in Malanje Province during an MPLA offensive against National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] positions in northern Angola. A spokesman for FALA's Northern Front Command says fierce clashes took place between 22 and 27 February. The enemy suffered 15 killed and 22 injured. Our forces captured large quantities of war materiel, including two 82-mm mortars, one 60-mm mortar and 20 automatic rifles. Battalion commander Pedro da Silva Donho was killed.

In an attempt to retake the strategic location of Lobe, the enemy suffered 19 killed. Our forces captured 18 firearms, including AK-47's and PKM's, as well as mortars, rockets and rounds of ammunition. We regret to announce the death of a valiant FALA combatant. Our forces also suffered three injured.

Fierce fighting took place near Cacuso District on 25 February when 150 FAPLA elements were ambushed by FALA. In the ensuing two and a half hour-battle, 30 FAPLA soldiers were killed and several others injured. FALA captured two B-10 recoilless guns and 42 small weapons.

Meanwhile, FALA's Operation Command reports from Huambo that more than 200 FAPLA soldiers, who had been deployed in Cubal during the disembarkation of airborne troops aimed at protecting the column heading to Huambo, are on the run in view of FALA's pressure. The soldiers are fleeing to their home areas where they had been press-ganged into FAPLA ranks as cannon fodder. It will be recalled that the column was defeated nine days ago.

Soldiers fleeing from the outlying areas of Huambo, where they had been deployed by helicopters, are still being chased by FALA, now with the help of the residents. Dozens of soldiers have already been captured while others have surrendered.

UNITA Commentary on Conditions for Peace

MB0203112693 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Station commentary: "The Bitter Facts About the Angolan War"]

[Text] Angola's war needs solid and far-reaching political solutions that meet the legitimate aspirations of the Angolan people. Any solution advanced by either national or international agencies, which evades the crux of the Angolan problem cannot in any way help Angolans to coexist on the same territory. Instead of resolving the serious Angolan crisis, the situation becomes even more critical because marginal issues are erroneously regarded as fundamental. It is in the interest of our beloved Angolan fatherland that we want to pinpoint specific facts that constitute the basis for a solution to the war.

First, Angola's war results from very bad relations and balancing mechanisms between the various ethnic groups and the higher echelons. The worsening situation was deliberately provoked by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government. The dreadful slaughter of thousands upon thousands of Angolan patriots—men, women and children, military or otherwise—merely because they spoke Umbundo, Ganguella, Chokwe, Bacongo is in itself proof of the irrational and stormy human relations that prevail among Angolans. Right now, one cannot advance any solution without taking into account the legitimate security sentiments of the various ethnic groups. As persecution and tribal genocide spread throughout the country, with horrible deaths reported in Sumbe, Lubango, Namibe, Benguela, Caluquembe, Lobito, Cunene, Luena, Saurimo, Dondo and Malanje, one cannot and should not look at the situation so vaguely. It is necessary to accept serious debate on national coexistence and on every political, legal and constitutional mechanism in order to permit Angolans to live together in the same country and with a new order established in a chronically sick nation.

Second, Angola's war concerns every Angolan. Government's brutality affects all, whether they are workers, peasants, intellectuals, entrepreneurs, students, priests, Protestant pastors or any other citizens living at home and abroad. One ought of necessity begin finding solutions to the problems dividing Angolans and which cause death, so that weapons are silenced once and for all. It is imperative that any solution should be supported by Angolans, instead of being an ugly and brutal imposition which does not take into consideration the sentiments of citizens. The leaders' watchwords are still the same: To kill every member of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] and to destroy everything that carries UNITA's insignia. The hatred that MPLA leaders feel against UNITA cannot be overcome

by mere words unless the people organize themselves as a force to defend their legitimate and democratic rights.

Third, it would be a bad start for a solution to Angola's problems if one does not seriously discuss the various national themes affecting the daily lives of Angolans, instead of only tackling a cease-fire without the presence of a mediating force capable of outdoing the armed forces and militarized civilians involved in the conflict. What idea is this of two football teams playing on their own while the referee is sitting on the bench with the whistle in his pocket and who has not even conferred with his linesmen before the match started? It would be a football match in which kicks and blows on the shin-bone were regarded as a general rule. In the end, there would only be deaths and the spectators would say that it was the football federation's fault for not fulfilling its role in organizing the match.

Fourth, the MPLA government is bent on gaining power and subjugating other Angolans by force of arms instead of searching for peaceful coexistence among all Angolan groups. To legitimize this spirit of conquest and state terrorism is very dangerous for democratic humanity, particularly for us Angolans.

Fifth, yes, UNITA is for a peaceful negotiation of Angola's problems and for the search of a lasting solution. Yet, in order to achieve that all democratic and peace-loving countries ought to permit an open debate instead of introducing mechanical rules on how to tackle the Angolan problem. Without exception, those who resist the MPLA government are for peace and dialogue, and are opposed to cowardly deaths like the ones they have become tired of witnessing daily. Until a viable and lasting solution is found, men and women of goodwill throughout the world should not try to condemn those who resist. A bloodstained peace is unacceptable and reproachable. Democracy does not mean that it is possible to legitimize the bloody tyranny of a totalitarian system.

Sixth, there are contradictions in the intentions of the MPLA government and some circles of the international community. On the one hand, they want peace to include UNITA and on the other they isolate, strangle, malign and divide UNITA. One does not know whether the peace they are searching for means to coexist with UNITA or to eliminate UNITA. The massacre of Umbundos, Quikongos and other Angolan tribes is being carried out while international organizations display a frightening silence instead of raising their voices. For most Angolans, the battle for Huambo has become the Dunkirk disembarkation. No one in UNITA is searching for anything other than to live and let others live peacefully in Angola.

Seventh, UNITA is searching for advantageous economic relations with all countries and international economic organizations. Even as the war for national survival rages on, we remain open to the outside world

and it is up to the world to understand and live with UNITA. Let us all be pragmatic for the sake of peace, democracy and progress.

Peace, democracy and progress.

New UN Military Commander Appointed

MB0203113593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] The Security Council has approved the secretary general's appointment of Nigerian General (Christ Abutu Garuba) as UN Angola Verification Mission-2's [UNAVEM-2's] new commander and military observer. In his recommendation to the Security Council, Secretary General Butrus-Ghali said General (Garuba) would take office in Luanda as soon as conditions were created for UNAVEM-2 to effectively fulfill its mandate.

Anstee Says UNITA's Absence 'Reverse'

MB0303052793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] As is widely known, Jonas Savimbi's organization is to blame for the failure of the second round of government-National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] talks in Addis Ababa. This was the conclusion arrived at by observers, the UN special representative, and all those who went to the Ethiopian capital. As many expected, UNITA did not turn up. After a four-day wait, UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee thanked the government, observers, and other officials who came to Addis Ababa for their patience. She said UNITA's excuses were unacceptable.

[Begin Anstee recording in English with voice over translation in Portuguese] She said that the cancellation of the meeting represents a sad reverse for peace prospects in the near future. Though both the government and UNITA undertook to engage in dialogue and seek a political, rather than a military, solution, it is hard to see how those aims can be achieved. It is even impossible to get the two sides to come to the same place because there is so much mistrust and suspicion. Moreover, each such reverse only aggravates mutual resentments and renders ever thornier the path ahead.

In my statement on 27 February, I described in detail the meticulous UN plans to ensure the safe transportation of the UNITA team here. Furthermore, those plans were discussed with UNITA for a week prior to the date the meeting was due to open. Though I can understand UNITA's concern about the safety of its officials, I cannot find any justification for its refusal to accept the UN Angola Verification Mission-2's [UNAVEM-2] guarantees, particularly in view of the fact that senior UNAVEM-2 military officers and other personnel were to accompany them. [end recording]

Portuguese Observer on Failed Addis Ababa Talks

MB0303090593 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Studio interview with Dr. Antonio Monteiro, Portuguese observer to the Angolan peace process, by presenter Edgar Cunha—live]

[Text] In the studios with us is Portuguese observer Dr. Antonio Monteiro. Dr. Antonio Monteiro, a very good evening.

[Monteiro] Good evening.

[Cunha] The Addis Ababa meeting was simply a failure. Will the international community adopt stronger measures?

[Monteiro] It has always been accepted that the Addis Ababa meeting was a failure because it did not take place as planned at the first Addis Ababa meeting. This time, we were very disappointed because I think that great care had been taken in planning the meeting. Both the United Nations and the observer countries had gone to the extent of consulting the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in order to establish the basis for a successful meeting. That did not happen and we regret it.

[Cunha] Can one expect that the three observers will stand by what they agreed in Lisbon recently—namely, the adoption of harsh measures against those unwilling to talk?

[Monteiro] I think that the Lisbon meeting was a very serious one in that the U.S., Portuguese, and Russian Governments evaluated the situation and considered what steps to be taken for the various scenarios. What we saw in Addis Ababa has been conveyed to our capitals. The three governments are currently having consultations and I can assure you that the three countries will not evade their responsibilities within the framework of the peace accords.

[Cunha] Mr. Ambassador, after the failure of the Addis Ababa meeting what will be the solution to the Angolan crisis?

[Monteiro] I hope that there will be a solution to the crisis. Frankly, we, the observers, and Portugal in particular believe that there is no military solution to Angola's problems and that the Angolan people deserve a peaceful solution. Obviously, in saying so we also expect people to be patient because better days will come. I think that firmer steps will gradually be taken. I would like to point out to the people in general that there are public steps, though in diplomacy actions speak louder than words. I think that right now actions are being considered and could help Angolans shoulder their responsibilities. We should not forget that peace in Angola depends almost exclusively on Angolans and their good faith. What the international community will do is to make Angolans as a whole face their responsibilities.

[Cunha] Mr. Ambassador, you have spoken of actions being considered. Would you not like to elaborate, considering that a great deal of people are dying throughout the country, particularly in Huambo.

[Monteiro] I would like to go into detail, but I cannot and should not. As you know, after the Lisbon meeting a number of decisions were announced publicly, and that others would be disclosed piecemeal. There is a path to follow, including the adoption of a stand by the international community through the Security Council. I also know that the secretary general's special representative shares the same view. So, together we will search for a positive solution to this crisis. We still believe that it is possible that all Angolans will regain their reason and will engage in an open discussion of Angola's problems in order to find a practical solution. We know that more lives are being lost every minute. We must look at the situation squarely to try to do what is best.

[Cunha] Mr. Antonio Monteiro, we will follow up this matter shortly.

Meanwhile, the United States still believes in dialogue with UNITA. The Americans say UNITA should be encouraged to negotiate peace. The view of the Clinton Administration were expressed by its White House [as heard] spokesman.

[Begin State Department spokesman Richard Boucher recording in English] Well, we were disappointed at their failure to attend the latest round. We believe that the dialogue that was begun in late January deserves continued support from all the parties. We think that a negotiated settlement as based upon the principles of the 1991 peace accord remains Angola's best hope for a lasting peace through reconciliation. Following the postponement of the second round of talks, we are consulting with the other two official observers to the peace process—that is, Russia and Portugal—on the appropriate next steps. We have also urged UNITA to follow through on its stated willingness to participate in the talks by dispatching a team from Angola to a location where it can be ready to take part in the discussions. [end recording]

[Cunha] Mr. Ambassador, you have certainly watched this report. Does this U.S. position not contradict to a certain extent what was agreed upon by the three observers at the Lisbon meeting?

[Monteiro] No, it does not contradict. What the State Department [preceding three words in English] spokesman said was that we will still try to call UNITA to the negotiating table. That is what we want. When we say that there is no military solution and that we favor a political solution, it is precisely because we want the two signatories to the peace accord to adhere to what they themselves reiterated at the first Addis Ababa meeting—that is, the validity of the accords. So, we are searching for ways to ensure that their statement on the validity of the accords means something instead of being a statement made in vain.

[Cunha] Mr. Ambassador, thank you very much for coming to our studios. A very good night.

[Monteiro] Good night.

Botswana

PAC, RSA Government Talks on APLA Open

No Agreement on APLA

MB0203152993 Johannesburg: Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the government have still not been able to agree on the suspension of APLA's [Azanian People's Liberation Army] armed struggle, at talks in Botswana. A PAC spokesman at the talks, Mr. Maxwell Nmadzivhanani, said the government wants a moratorium to be placed on APLA's armed activities until the negotiations process has been completed, but the PAC insists that negotiations should first be successfully concluded before violence is stopped. The delegations are still trying to reach an agreement.

The talks, which began this morning—a day later than planned following the delay by the APLA delegation, is expected to end today.

Delegates View Talks

MB0203180593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1720 GMT 2 Mar 93

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Gaborone Mar 2 SAPA—The political schism between the South African Government and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] widened dramatically on Tuesday [2 March] night when the PAC refused to unilaterally end its armed struggle. At the same time, the government said it would not support any move by the PAC to attend a multiparty conference once a date had been set by the multiparty planning conference on Friday and Saturday.

The PAC said however that while it would assess the question of attending a future multiparty forum, it would attend the planning conference regardless of the government and National Party's feelings.

At the end of a day of formal discussions, the head of the government delegation, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, said all parties with the exception of the PAC had laid down their weapons and agreed to a multiparty conference. "We firmly believe the PAC has an important role to play in the political restructuring of South Africa. We have gone out of our way to bring them to the negotiation table," he said.

Mr. Kriel said the government delegation had proposed a three-phased approach to end the PAC's armed struggle. This was an immediate moratorium declared by

the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), the moratorium to be reviewed by the PAC's National Congress, and then priority discussions on the future of all armed forces within the country at a multiparty forum.

"The PAC/APLA delegation was not prepared to accept this," said Mr. Kriel. But he felt there was a ray of hope as the PAC had promised to submit the proposal to its National Executive Council [NEC] for consideration. In response to a question, Mr. Kriel said his government did not fear APLA. He also said the PAC could not join the negotiating process, which was on its way despite attacks on civilians by APLA.

At a later press conference, the PAC's Willie Seriti said the organisation would attend the planning conference on Friday and Saturday. He added: "The majority of the people of this country have the right to be represented at something that could lead to a constituent assembly".

Another PAC member, Gora Ebrahim, said the organisation had full control over APLA—hence the presence of three APLA commanders, Chief Political Commissar Romero Daniels, and two commanders who used aliases, Willie Brown and Raymond Martin. "The PAC pledges to enter into a mutual cessation of hostilities. But we told the regime that we have no mandate to declare a moratorium here at this meeting. We will consult on the issue with our NEC, but the regime did not want us to consult our respective organs.

"We state categorically that the PAC has never said it would suspend the armed struggle and then allow its members to start killing people like other organisations."

Asked about APLA's military plans, Mr. Ebrahim said it depended on "the situation". "The question of accelerating or decelerating the armed struggle by APLA depends on the situation, but we want to emphasise that we want an end to all violence, including state-sponsored violence through units such as Koevoet [Crowbar—former RSA counterinsurgency unit in pre-independence Namibia], 31 Battalion and 32 Battalion, the Selous Scouts from the former Rhodesia and the Askaris [turned MK—Umkhonto we Sizwe-African National Congress military wing—cadres]." Mr. Ebrahim said.

He envisaged the PAC NEC meeting before the end of March to discuss the government's proposals.

At the press conference the PAC refused to have the three APLA commanders on the podium, saying questions should be fielded through the political leadership.

No formal channel of communications was set up between the two parties, but both sides said they were free to call each other as the political need arose.

It is understood the PAC position will be conveyed to the Cabinet on Wednesday for a formal response from State President F.W. de Klerk.

Mr. Kriel was accompanied by Deputy Constitutional Affairs Minister Fanus Schoeman, Deputy Justice Minister Danie Schutte as well as South African Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe and Gen Jan Erasmus from the South African Defence Force Headquarters in Pretoria.

Apart from Mr. Seriti and Mr. Ebrahim, the PAC delegation included Political Affairs Secretary Jaki Seroke, national organiser Maxwell Nmadzihvanani, Secretary for Transport Economics Mark Shinnars, Secretary for Local Government Molefe Liteko and Publicity Secretary and former London barrister Barney Desai.

PAC Official on Meeting

*MB0203191993 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 2 Mar 93*

[Telephone interview with Maxwell Nmadzihvanani, national organizer of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], in Gaborone by Josephine Hazeley on the "Focus on Africa" program on 2 March—recorded]

[Text] After a 24-hour delay, the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, and their armed wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] finally held talks today with the South African Government. It is the first time they have met since Pretoria broke off contacts after five whites were killed in attacks last year, which the authorities blamed on APLA. At the heart of today's talks was the issue of violence. The PAC is refusing to suspend the armed struggle and playing hard to get about joining in multiparty negotiations in South Africa. Today's talks were held in Gaborone. On the line, Josephine Hazeley asked the PAC's national organizer, Maxwell Nmadzihvanani, what the outcome of the meeting was.

[Begin recording] [Nmadzihvanani] What happened is that the government was trying to persuade the PAC leadership to agree on a unilateral suspension of armed struggle, (in what) they regard as a moratorium; and they were requesting we must recommend to the leadership of the PAC that our army should cease to engage in armed struggle. Our viewpoint was that until the ballot is secure for our people to vote and to exercise the vote through the ballot, we cannot ask our army, nor our people to stop struggling. Secondly, we are emphasizing that only when the government moves toward a negotiated settlement and starts to resolve the issues politically can armed struggle stop.

[Hazeley] But, surely, you cannot be negotiating for the transfer of power under the bullets of a gun, can you?

[Nmadzihvanani] Our argument with the government is that they claim that until we renounce armed struggle, they do not see the need to talk to us and for us to participate in a multiparty forum. We are arguing that they are already talking with other parties, such as the ANC [African National Congress] which are also implicated, in their own investigations through the Goldstone Commission, involved in violence. So, we said that is a

duplicity. Secondly, we said this argument indicates deceit on the part of the government because the government itself is a source of violence in the country. So, we are saying that we are not [words indistinct] the government to dismantle SADF [South African Defense Force] and the South African Police before we talk to it. We are saying that precisely because we are involved in the conflict, we must find a negotiated settlement. So, it is the government that [words indistinct] not us.

[Hazeley] But it is you, your armed wing, APLA, really that has been killing white people recently. You have intensified the struggle inside South Africa recently?

[Nemadzivhanani] Our army, APLA, is not engaged in racial war but it struggles for national liberation and of course in this struggle we have the colonial settlers and the Africans, but we are not focussing at whites, on the color of a person.

[Hazeley] So, this meeting in Gaborone that has just ended, was a waste of time then, because you didn't agree on anything?

[Nemadzivhanani] From our point of view it was not a waste of time because we were able to communicate to the government that (?a peace) [words indistinct] declaring [words indistinct] before we come to the table are over.

[Hazeley] How was the atmosphere then in the meeting? Were you all polite to each other or were you at each other's throat?

[Nemadzivhanani] Our view, as the PAC, is that at all times we must put our position [words indistinct] in the most polite manner but firmly defending principles of the organization.

[Hazeley] So, the meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere then, was it?

[Nemadzivhanani] Definitely it was a (?cordial) environment, but a frank exchange of views.

[Hazeley] So, I take it then, from what you have said, that the PAC will not be represented at this week's multiparty talks?

[Nemadzivhanani] We have said to the government that our participation in the multiparty discussions scheduled for Friday [5 Mar] and Saturday (?is not) dependent on whether we abandon the armed struggle or not. [end recording]

APLA Official on 'Targets'

MB0303064993 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0044 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Interview with Romero Daniels, APLA chief political commissar and delegation head at the Gaborone talks with the South African Government, by Neil Lewis in Gaborone on 2 March]

[Text] Gaborone March 3 SAPA—[Lewis] Can you give me a statement of principles what APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] is all about, its philosophy and the type of targets?

[Daniels] "Let me start from the historical mission of APLA itself—that one is to fight to overthrow the settler colonial regime in Azania [South Africa], secondly during this programme we must enact the question of political education both to the cadres and the African people to realise that it is just not only fighting for the sake of fighting but to achieve the political objectives of the African people. Thirdly, to take into account that we are our own liberators and we must promote the concept of self-reliance. We must rely on ourselves to liberate ourselves. So that the whole concept of APLA basically, is that APLA was established to ensure that the political objectives of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] are realised. As long as there is no political solution in our country, we will go on until the political objectives of the PAC are realised."

[Lewis] What type of targets are you fighting against?

[Daniels] "It is the colonial settler system and the symbols thereof which we see as legitimate [as received], such as the SA Police [SAP], the SA Defence Force [SADF], the security forces etc etc because these are the pillars and even the very settlers rely on such machinery in terms of the existence of the illegal regime."

[Lewis] So, your targets, would they include women and children or would these be mistakes?

[Daniels] "Children, women and so on, they are not our targets really because here we are saying we are attacking those who defend the system itself—those who are the pillars of the oppression. So that we can't take a child here or a woman there who has no relevance whatsoever to the status quo."

[Lewis] So there would be no chance of bombings, say like a car bomb left in the street similar to the Irish Republican Army. You direct towards specific targets?

[Daniels] "Throughout the existence of APLA, I think even the regime recognised that...that we know what we are doing, we are not killing anything that is coming in our way, anything white etc, and I think they are very much aware of that. We are not engaged in a racial war. If there are civilians that are suffering in the process, well that is not our basic aim. Our aim will be to destroy the capacity of the SAP, the SADF, to continue oppressing and brutalising our people. If we achieve that, we have succeeded with the aim of liberating our country."

Mozambique

Renamo Official on Tax Plan, Collection

MB0203184693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] Speaking at a seminar on fiscal policy recently, Finance Minister Eneas Comiche announced that the government will try to start collecting taxes in Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]-controlled areas. A clause in Protocol 5 of the General Peace Accord states that, between the signing of the cease-fire and the time a new government is sworn in, existing laws and legal institutions will be used to administer the country. Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo team to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC], has reacted to this.

He said this afternoon that any tax collection in Renamo-controlled areas must be the result of Mozambican Government-Renamo negotiations because such taxes must benefit Mozambican people rather than, quote, a government whose legitimacy is in question, unquote. He also noted that, in addition to negotiation, there is also the need to introduce some mechanisms for which the accords provide. Within this context, he noted the failure to create a commission that would ensure relations between the Ministry for State Administration and the administrative bodies in Renamo-controlled areas, though this was provided for in the accords. Domingos harshly criticized the government which, to his mind, is not facing logistical problems in order to meet the [words indistinct] of the Peace Accords.

[Begin recording] [Domingos] I would like to remind you that the accord was signed five months ago. We, in Renamo, have already shown we want peace. We have demonstrated that we are able to keep our forces wherever they may be and to restrain them from any kind of military activity, notwithstanding our difficulties in terms of food, medicine, and even clothing.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. Raul Domingos: When you say the situation is serious you must be referring to the problem of a lack of conditions which Renamo would have needed in place?

[Domingos] Obviously, that is exactly it. Broadly speaking, when we present our demands or remind others of the obligations of the signatories to the accord regarding its implementation, we are not just trying to remind others of the conditions that must be met for the sake of the commissions. Instead, we want to remind them of the conditions needed by Renamo as a whole.

[Reporter] Do you think this may endanger the peace process?

[Domingos] Obviously, because the Peace Accord provides for the full implementation of all its protocols. If it is not possible to implement them, we will not be moving forward. We will be stepping back and that can mean many things. We do not want to step back. We want to

move forward because we think the situation experienced over the last 16 years has benefited neither the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], nor Renamo, nor the Mozambican people.

[Reporter] Has the CSC been warned about this?

[Domingos] I held a meeting with my counterparts in the presence of UN Special Representative Mr. Aldo Ajello yesterday. The issue was touched on at that meeting and also at a subsequent bilateral encounter with the UN special representative. The reply we received from the government suggested it is trying to ignore the matter. They said the government was complying with its obligations but our reading of the situation is that the government is willfully neglecting its duties.

[Reporter] Has Renamo proposed any deadlines regarding those [issues]?

[Domingos] We do not believe we should function on the basis of ultimatums. Should they become necessary, though, we will resort to them. Nonetheless, we would like to use your microphones to draw attention to the fact that our patience is beginning to reach its limits. This is not a problem that has only been around for a couple of days, or a month even. This is a problem that has dragged on ever since the implementation of the accords began. Thus, though some flexibility and elasticity must be expected from us, they also have their limits. We have already made it clear to the government that our elasticity is about to snap. [end recording]

Mocumbi, Malaysian Envoy Discuss Peace Accord

MB0203161093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] In Maputo this morning, Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi and the new Malaysian Ambassador to Mozambique (Gazali Khalid) discussed the implementation of the Mozambican General Peace Accord. The meeting also reviewed bilateral cooperation between Mozambique and Malaysia. Malaysia is participating in the implementation of the Peace Accord through a military contingent that will supervise confinement of government and Mozambique National Resistance forces. Ambassador (Khalid) is based in Harare.

UN's Ajello Meets Visiting Portuguese Official

MB0203184993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] Aldo Ajello, UN special representative in Mozambique, today met with Brios e Gala, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. They made no statement to the media afterward, but it is thought the two men discussed the implementation of the General Peace Accord and Portugal's role in the UN peacekeeping forces.

Renamo Denies Ivory Smuggling Allegations

MB0203113293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] Anselmo Victor, Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] political representative in Maputo, has denied a report carried in the South African SATURDAY STAR newspaper that Renamo is involved in ivory trafficking from elephants killed in Mozambique. Anselmo Victor added that he had no knowledge that Renamo logistics officer Samuel Mayzela was involved in the matter and described the report as defamatory.

Asked to comment on whether Renamo has accepted the new house given to Afonso Dhlakama, the Renamo political representative in Maputo said he could not comment on the issue yet because the government has not formally contacted Renamo on the matter.

Mandela Spends Weekend in Maputo Resting

MB0303082793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress [ANC], was in Maputo over the weekend for a rest. The ANC leader, who returned home on 1 March, only met with President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano. Following his doctor's advice Mandela canceled visits to European countries in order to rest.

Renamo's Domingos on Peace Process Shortcomings

MB0303120593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Mar 93

[Text] Raul Domingos, head of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegation to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC], told our reporter yesterday that the peace process is experiencing serious shortcomings which have already been reported on previous occasions. Raul Domingos said that of the 45 people required to fill the commissions provided for in the accord, only 12 are in Maputo. He said this is due to logistical problems, notably housing, transportation, and food.

[Begin recording] [Domingos] I would say that the peace process is experiencing serious shortcomings which have already been reported to the United Nations and the government. Unless those shortcomings are resolved, it would be difficult for the process to move forward.

In order for the commissions to become operational, we need at least 45 people. So far, 12 Renamo members have joined the commissions. That means that a much larger number of people is still required. The 12 members are facing serious shortcomings. I would not say housing shortcomings because what we have is sufficient to accommodate them. There are, however, serious logistical, transportation, and communication problems.

Moreover, they are facing shortages of basic requirements that enable a human being to go about his everyday life.

So, the matter has already been referred to all structures responsible for the implementation of the accord. We hope that the problem will be resolved at any moment, otherwise I believe the process will gradually come to a halt.

[Reporter] What do you mean by basic requirements for a human being?

[Domingos] Well, I would not like to go into detail because in a way the whole issue is ridiculous. One knows pretty well that in order to go about his everyday life, a human being has basic requirements which so far have not been provided. So, I would not like to go into detail about the food and essential commodities that we need because it would be ridiculous. I say ridiculous because what we should be talking about right now are things like the disarming of land mines throughout Mozambique in order to permit access to every corner of the country by Mozambican citizens, foreigners, and others wishing to move freely.

Likewise, we should be talking about the renovation of infrastructures such as schools and hospitals. We should be talking about the creation of conditions to provide food to the people. We should be talking about the identification of assembly points for troops to be demobilized, as well as the creation of a single army. Moreover, we should be talking about the creation of conditions for holding elections.

So, we have a number of matters to tackle and right now everything is at a standstill because aspects like facilities for Renamo, as provided for in the accord, are not being observed.

[Reporter] Pardon me, but when you referred to basic requirements, I remembered reading this morning's edition of MEDIAFAX which mentioned problems like food. MEDIAFAX said that food consisted of rice, mackerel, and half a dozen steaks. Are those the basic requirements you were talking about?

[Domingos] I would not like to repeat myself, but your question forces me to do so. I would like to evade this issue of rice and half a dozen steaks and so on because that is not what we should be worried about right now. Whereas those requirements are lacking, I would say that an individual who spends one or two days without a meal, will not be able to perform any of his duties. So, the absence of those conditions, as well as others like transportation and communications, prevent the performance of any activities. [end recording]

We are still trying to get the government's comments on this situation.

S. African Foreign Minister Visits 25 Feb

MB0203164993 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 2 Mar 93 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Mystery Diplomatic Shuttle as SA's Pik Botha Jets In and Out"]

[Text] A flurry of diplomatic activity involving Swaziland and South Africa took place last weekend culminating in a Swazi delegation visiting South Africa and the latter reciprocating.

Although the delegations were on different missions not connected to each other, our political correspondent in Johannesburg reports that Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, a former Roving Ambassador for King Sobhuza II and now a member of the Central Committee, led the Swazi delegation to South Africa on Tuesday [23 February] last week.

Dr Nxumalo's three-man delegation comprised a certain Mr Mtetwa from Ludzidzini and Swaziland Trade Commissioner in South Africa, Mr Sam Malinga.

According to African National Congress (ANC) sources in Johannesburg, Dr Nxumalo held talks with ANC vice president, Mr Walter Sisulu and ANC National Chairman, Mr Oliver Tambo.

Details of their talks were not released.

But sources within ANC said the talks centred on the political climate in the two countries. All efforts to get a comment from Dr Nxumalo yesterday proved futile.

In another development, South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on Thursday [25 February] last week made a flying visit to the Kingdom and had an audience with His Majesty at Lozitha Palace.

No further details could be released on Mr Botha's visit and meeting with the King, although our diplomatic sources in Pretoria hinted that Mr Botha's flying visit centred on the quest for a lasting solution to peace in South Africa where the ANC and the government are trying to revive the peace talks which were suspended last year.

On the other hand, it was strongly felt within the South African government circles that the (SA) government wanted to hold talks with the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] officials in Swaziland, the talks which are now being held in the Botswana capital, Gaborone.

All along the PAC refused to partake in the talks with the government on the same lines with the ANC.

There was no immediate government comment on Mr Botha's visit yesterday.

Zambia**UNITA Handling of Peace Talks Disturbing**

MB0203112393 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Vernon Mwaanga, said Zambia is disturbed by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the Angolan Rebel movement's failure to accept the results of last September's elections. Mr. Mwaanga said in Lusaka today that Zambia was disappointed that peace talks could not take place between the Angolan Government and UNITA over the weekend because UNITA officials failed to turn up in Addis Ababa. He was speaking in his office when he received the letters of introduction from Angolan Consul General Francisco Bento who would be based in Solwezi. Mr. Mwaanga said UNITA should learn to accept defeat because it is the only way democracy can gain root in Africa. Consul General Bento thanked Zambia for the contribution it has made (?toward keeping) refugees from the war ravaged country.

Zimbabwe**Foreign Minister Talks With Zambian Counterpart**

MB2702070593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0146 GMT 27 Feb 93

[Text] Kariba, Zimbabwe, Feb 26 SAPA—Zambian Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga on Friday [26 February] said the thorny question of poaching in Zimbabwe by Zambian nationals would not be allowed to affect relations between the two countries, ZIANA news agency reports. At a press conference after bilateral talks with his Zimbabwean counterpart, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, in Kariba near the border of the two countries, Mr Mwaanga said the shooting of Zambian nationals who poached in Zimbabwe would not and had never been allowed to interfere with normal relations.

He said trade between the two countries had grown, but added poaching was still a problem and both governments had agreed to address the issue.

Mr Mwaanga said there was a need for the Zambian Government to educate its nationals on the dangers of poaching, while Zimbabwe needed to educate its people to stop collaborating with Zambian poachers who searched for the endangered black rhino. He said testimony to the fact that the poaching question had not adversely affected relations was evident by figures which showed trade between the two countries was increasing.

Cote d'Ivoire

Paper on FPI Official's 'Parsimonious Savings'

AB0103070993 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 27, 28 Feb 93 p 4

[Excerpts] So, politics is a highly productive investment! Thus, Mr. Louis-Andre Dacoury Tabley has been able to save 20 million CFA francs within only 34 months of multipartyism; that is about 589,000 francs per month. Just that?

Apart from the unlikelihood of Mr. Dacoury Tabley's ability to save such an amount every month, it is the attempt to stash away money abroad or even the imprudence that should alert us. In fact, to carry 20 million CFA francs as pocket money on oneself is an incomprehensible flightiness. It takes just one attack in the street to see the fruits of several months of "parsimonious savings" change hands.

So much for jokes! On a more serious note now, the dishonesty on the part of Mr. Dacoury Tabley is a shame for the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI]. Here, in fact, is a party which has been peremptorily shouting at the roof tops claiming to be a pocket of morality. To manage Cote d'Ivoire differently is one of its slogans which is regularly chanted to us at their rallies, conventions, interviewed, statements....

Have we not often heard that if the billions of francs locked up in Swiss banks were to be repatriated and injected into productive sectors they could give an impetus to the economy's revival? Unfortunately, these great moralists—among whom is Mr. Louis-Andre Dacoury Tabley, the right-hand man, chief of protocol, and security officer for Mr. and Mrs. Laurent Gbagbo—have begun to give us the unenviable image of predators who fear neither God nor man.

By pretending to be unaware of the formalities related to the transfer of funds from one member country of the West African Monetary Union to another, Mr. Dacoury Tabley is harping on his innocence. So be it! But why did he have to declare only 250,000 CFA francs when he really had 20 million on him? This is simply because the premeditation, the will to hide, was clear. And what about the attempted corruption? This is scandalous for a "democrat" and giver of lessons. [passage omitted]

With this rapid enrichment of Mr. Dacoury Tabley, level-headed activists are confused. There is already a hole in the pocket of morality. By the way, did this pocket of morality actually exist? Since Mr. Gbagbo's TV appearance on "The Headline" show, Ivorians retained this provocative sentence of his: "If the opportunity to get rich presents itself, I will not hesitate to jump on it." Mr. Dacoury Tabley simply jumped on the opportunity by grabbing 20 million CFA francs in savings within 34 months. What if he was only acting as a frontman, just a carrier of suitcases for someone else? Surely the FPI, this private club, is juicy!

Daily on Official Transfer of Funds

AB0103104493 Abidjan LA VOIE in French 27, 28 Feb 93 p 1

[Editorial by Raphael Lakpe: "Transfer of Problems"]

[Text] They believe they have a very hot story to write about, so they have their heart set on writing it as much as they can, tactlessly and mischievously. Of course, the man at the center of this affair is Mr. Louis Dacoury Tabley, a member of the general secretariat of the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI], a man in the confidence of that party's leader. Twenty million CFA francs in the hands of somebody travelling abroad? That must hurt somewhere, given our country's economic situation, and because it is known that the person involved in transferring that money is an influential member of the leadership of the party desiring change. When the matter is seen from that angle, let us be honest and say that Louis Dacoury Tabley's action was not good and could even render null and void the opposition's position on repatriating funds stashed abroad by our current rulers.

But, Louis Dacoury Tabley is an international functionary. He works for the OAU and is stationed in Niamey (Niger) where he was going that Wednesday [date not specified]. He certainly needed this money, which is part of his "savings" for his various personal needs. He was probably led into this situation by negligence, which also nearly prevented Mrs. Simone Gbagbo from going to Rome (Italy, at the invitation of FPI activists. She forgot to obtain permission to leave from the dean of the Faculty of Human Sciences, as is presently requested. It is therefore normal that the existing laws be applied to the defaulting traveler.

Yesterday, we admired the zeal shown by our counterparts. We would like to see them act like this each time such an act is committed by our politicians. But without them, we crossed the path with Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara who, in the past, was accused of customs fraud in connection with personal effects coming from all over the world and weighing 19.3 tons. In this affair, Cote d'Ivoire lost the moderate sum of 125 million CFA francs. Let us not talk about Lanzeni Coulibaly's bounced check worth 250 million CFA francs, which is still in the balance. Recently, the entire Port-Bouet airport was rocked by a story of several valises full of money representing the sale of a large local company which was recently privatized. Compared to these amounts, Louis Dacoury Tabley's 20 million CFA francs is a ripple. Then, the police, who are eloquent today, had lost their voice. Before laughing at someone, however, and demonstrating illogically, and making unfortunate and childish insinuations, our colleagues on the opposite side must think twice.

We are not citing these cases in order to wear our opponent out, because, according to the law, if Mr. Dacoury is at fault, he will pay for it. Although this is a strictly personal affair, if his party feels that its dignity or credibility has been stained, it will not fail to take the

necessary action and this is where the FPI differs from the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast.

The former wants to be a pocket of morality, providing for itself the means to conduct itself without complacency. The latter has only one ambition: Getting rich. That is why, there, the more you misappropriate public money, the higher you climb up the hierarchy. Ivorians want a break from the old habits and they will have it. There is no reason they will not do so.

Government Delegation Visits Air Raid Site

AB0203110093 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television
Network in French 2000 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Excerpts] On Saturday, 27 February the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] bombed an Ivorian village at the border with Liberia. After the government's protest, the head of state sent three emissaries to the scene of the bombing on 1 March to express his sympathy with the local people, and also to assess the scope of damage done. [passage omitted]

Here is Levy Niamkey with the report on the mission of the head of state's emissaries to the village at the border with Liberia which was bombed by ECOMOG on 27 February:

[Niamkey] It was 1015 on 1 March when the delegation, comprising Mr. Amara Essy, [foreign minister], Emile Constant Bombet [interior minister], Leon Konan Koffi [defense minister], General Robert Guei, chief of defense staff, His Excellency Patrice Houngavou, the Beninese ambassador to Cote d'Ivoire, left the Air Force terminal of Port-Bouet Airport on a Fokker-100 plane belonging to the head of state, which the president had specially placed at their disposal for the trip to the western part of our country. It should be noted that the presence of the Beninese ambassador in the delegation is explained by the fact that Benin is the current chairman of ECOWAS, which established ECOMOG.

At 1100 we landed at Man Airport. At the airport to meet us was Mr. Toure Abdoulaye, prefect of the region, and Mr. Bleu-Laine, Member of Parliament and mayor of Man. A few moments later, we took off for Danane, some 70 km from Man. Mr. Marcel Kone Djibona, prefect of Danane, briefed the delegation on the general situation in the region. He disclosed that since the resumption of hostilities in Liberia in September 1992, an influx of over 10,000 Liberian refugees has been registered in the Danane region.

After this briefing, the delegation took off for Gbeta, the scene of the 27 February events. The delegation travelled on 28 km of untarred road to reach the village with a population of some 100 persons who, until 27 February, had been living a relatively peaceful life. On that day, their peace was badly disturbed by the action of the ECOMOG planes—two Alpha jets and two bombers. The people there are still under the shock of the attack.

They were far from thinking that things would one day take a different turn, but today, they have realized that everything is possible. They even fled to seek refuge in the neighboring hamlets but, after the initial moments of fear, they returned to Gbeta.

Yes, Gbeta: That is the name you should remember. It is a village situated on the Liberian-Ivorian border. The border post is made up of a few buildings flying the Ivorian flag, thus reminding us that we are on Ivorian territory. It was this village of Gbeta that the ECOMOG elements did not hesitate to shell. Six bombs fell on this small spot. On the ground, one can still see traces of the bombardment. On the walls, one can still see traces of bullets and traces of shells that blew up. Evidently, ECOMOG's desire was clear. One cannot talk of a mistake here. [passage omitted on soldier's description of ECOMOG attack]

The Gbeta border is on Ivorian territory but on the other side of the Neon River is the Liberian border post, Loguato, just some 300 meters away, where the Liberian flag flies. Between the two borders posts, you have the Neon River and a bridge that links the two sides. To keep watch on this Ivorian border post, members of the National Armed Forces of Cote d'Ivoire, and those of the Customs Department have been posted there. The morale of these soldiers is high, in spite of this reprehensible act by ECOMOG. [passage omitted]

The minister of the interior, Emile Constant Bombet; the minister of defense, Konan Koffi; and the minister of foreign affairs, Amara Essy, visited the scene to convey the message of consolation and of peace from the head of state:

[Begin Bombet recording] The head of state has asked the ministers of defense, foreign affairs, and myself to come to the people and to reassure them. You know, it is an open secret that the president of the Republic has made peace the focal point of his policy, and we cannot understand in Cote d'Ivoire how people should be attacked with impunity. It was for that reason that the foreign minister, on behalf of the president of the Republic and of Cote d'Ivoire, lodged a protest on 28 February. In the company of the military chiefs, who have always been assisting the people here, we have, therefore, come to tell the people that their safety is guaranteed, that they should go about their normal businesses, and that nothing should happen in the region. It was an unfortunate incident, and measures have already been taken, and the necessary instructions given. [end recording]

The attack by the ECOMOG forces has left some victims—four soldiers and a customs official, who were wounded and have been admitted in hospital at the Danane Garrison. [passage omitted]

The ministerial delegation later held a meeting with representatives of the people of Danane to convey to them words of support from the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Mr. Emile Constant Bombet

reassured the people that measures have been taken to ensure that such incidents do not reoccur in future. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Ghana

Togolese Opposition Leader Interviewed

AB0303145493 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Mar 93

[Text] The deteriorating political situation in Ghana's neighboring country, Togo, was the subject of talks in the French city of Colmar between the Togolese Government and the opposition group last month. France and Germany sponsored the two-day talk which ended in a deadlock. Mr. Gilchrist Olympio, one of the representatives of the opposition front at the talks, is in Accra to brief Togolese nationals who have fled to Ghana on the outcome. In the following interview with reporter Sarah Akrofi-Quarcoo, Mr. Olympio first expressed his reaction to the outcome of the talks.

[Begin recording] [Olympio] Yes, it is a very regretful conclusion in the sense that we thought with the international light focussed on us in Colmar, we would be able to discuss matters in a more serene atmosphere; something that has been very difficult to do in Togo with the Army and Police breathing down our necks. So, naturally, we were very disappointed. However, there was a concrete result at this meeting, in that for once, the president of Togo is diplomatically isolated. Everybody found that his attitude was extremely, extremely unreasonable.

[Akrofi-Quarcoo] There are two issues involved here. The president of Togo, you say, has been isolated now, yet the meeting ended in a deadlock. Would you say this is enough pressure on him to give in?

[Olympio] Well, there had been a lot of pressure already internally in Togo. As you know, we have a general unlimited strike that has been going on for about 100 days now. The public sector is paralyzed. Businesses are closed down. Banks are closed down. The port is not working and Eyadema more and more realizes he is governing a cemetery not a country. So there is internal pressure.

Number Two: Everybody also realized that insecurity in the country is at its apex. We do have 200,000 refugees in Ghana at this time; another 100,000 in Benin. A few, the wealthier ones, are gone to Europe. Some are in the Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire] and some are in Nigeria. So, the country is slowly emptying itself of its citizens. For that reason, there is domestic pressure. When we couple this with the pressure that is being generated now from the outside by two countries—France has cut off aid, financial and technical or military; the Germans have done the same, the Americans have cut off aid, and therefore the European Economic Community also has cut off aid

and assistance—it is going to be a very untenable position for the president of Togo, despotic as he is.

[Akrofi-Quarcoo] So, this meeting, having ended in a deadlock, would you say this is the end of the matter?

[Olympio] Absolutely not. We think that the fight goes on. A *lutta continua* [the struggle continues]. We think the pressure that is being generated domestically will continue.

[Akrofi-Quarcoo] Are you contemplating another meeting or another round of talks to settle the issue?

[Olympio] When we left Colmar, there was a press conference by the French minister, Mr. Debarge and the German minister, Helmut Schaefer, and they made it very clear that their doors were open to resume talks at any moment. They were waiting for the presidential representatives to make reports to their boss in Lome, to think matters over, and perhaps hopefully, they would accept to come back to a roundtable conference where we could have jaws-jaws not a war-war. That is something we have been trying to avoid all along. [end recording]

Liberia

NPFL Minister Refutes Claims About Nimba

AB0203214293 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 2 Mar 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] If the Nimba Redemption Council of Liberia is to be believed, Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces are on the run in Nimba County. Nimba is regarded as an NPFL stronghold. But yesterday on this program, the leader of the Nimba Redemption Council said that they'd taken Yekepa, one of the main towns in the country. And they are also claiming to have captured a Burkinabe, fighting alongside Taylor's forces. But tonight, Charles Taylor's interior minister, Sam Dhokie, called us up from their headquarters in Gbarnga to respond to those claims. On the line, Josephine Hazely asked him if Yekepa had actually fallen.

[Begin recording] [Dhokie] There is nobody in the area called Nimba Redemption Council who has captured anywhere there. I mean, this is a madman getting on the telephone, and each time he gets on the telephone he calls you people, you try to make him look decent by putting him over and spoiling the minds of other people. This man is a madman. Listen, there is nothing like that.

[Hazely] But he said... [pauses] he told us that they have, in fact, been carrying out hit-and-run low-level activities in Yekepa for the past 10 days, culminating in the capture of most of it.

[Dhokie] Ah, well, what I am telling you is that Yekepa is not captured. Nowhere in Nimba is captured by any Redemption Council from Nimba. And if he said that he's been having some clandestine meetings into those areas, well, I cannot dispute that because things that are done clandestinely, they are done sometimes in the night with some wicked-minded people. But to say that the area has been captured, that his presence is there, or the presence of whatsoever force is there, is false.

[Hazel] Now they said today, in fact, that they have captured a Burkinabe soldier and made further gains in the area.

[Dhokie] Hum, this is what I am telling you, what all they are saying is lies. We don't even have Burkinabe soldiers fighting alongside with our men. So, if they say they captured Burkinabe soldiers, that is just a blatant lie. And I want to tell you that I am speaking to you as minister of interior, I've got no cause to lie because even my people here will hear me when you play this, and if I am lying to them that the place is not captured, I am from Nimba, my mother is there, all of my relatives are there and I am lying over telephone to you, then I will be causing harm for myself. So, I am telling you that there is nothing called Nimba Redemption Council in control of any territory within Nimba County or any part of Liberia. And if you cannot take this to be true, please try to send somebody here by all means tomorrow and I will take the person all over the area and he will testify for you. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Nimba Council Says 150 NPFL Men Killed

AB0203220793 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 2 Mar 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Since we recorded that interview with him [National Patriotic Front of Liberia's (NPFL) Interior Minister Sam Dhokie], the Nimba Redemption Council has issued a statement, claiming to have taken Butuo and to have killed 150 NPFL fighters and taken 30 more prisoners since last Saturday [27 February].

Niger

Amadou Tandja Leads in Election First Round

LD0203113493 Paris Radio France International in French
0630 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] In Niger, we had confirmation last night of the results of the first round of last Saturday's presidential elections. The leader of the former ruling party, the National Movement for a Development Society (MNDS), Mr. Amadou Tandja, is indeed ahead with 34.57 percent of the vote. This puts him ahead of Ousmane Mahamane—26.68 percent, Mahamadou Issoufou—15.53 percent, and Moumouni Djermakoye—15.07 percent. Turnout was 32.51 percent of the voting population. The second round is to be held on 20 March.

Nigeria

Babangida Meets Soglo, Comments on Cote d'Ivoire

AB0203221593 Lagos NTA Television Network in English
2000 GMT 2 Mar 93

[Text] ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] leaders are to meet in Abuja next month to try and resolve all conflicts within the subregion. This is one of the resolutions reached between President Ibrahim Babangida and President Nicephore Soglo of Benin Republic at the end of a one-day working visit to Nigeria. State House correspondent, Biya Alabi, has the report:

[Begin recording] [Alabi] The discussion, which was held behind closed doors, was also attended by Vice President Aikhomu and the secretary for foreign affairs, Chief Matthew Mbu, with President Soglo, who is the chairman of ECOWAS, and top government officials, including his minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr. Theodore Holo. Those leaders reviewed the situation in the West African subregion, particularly the crisis in Togo and Liberia.

The meeting, which was later briefed by the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General Adetunji Ulorin, resolved that time had come to find an African solution to the subregional crises. On Liberia, they expressed satisfaction at the progress being made by ECOWAS towards the implementation of the peace plan as enunciated in the Yamoussoukro IV Accord. One of the questions put to President Babangida after the meeting was the possible escalation of the crisis following ECOMOG's incursion into Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast].

[Babangida] No, I don't think it will aggravate the situation. We had discussions with the chairman of the organization. We had also the commander here who has briefed us and appropriate measures will be taken to make sure that things are back on track. And there had been a very fruitful deliberation between the president and myself and then we had also reasonably very good briefing on what happened from the commander. And at an appropriate time, a sort of release will be made as far as the situation is concerned.

[Alabi] On Togo, the two leaders resolved to make contact with President Eyadema and the various political groups on an early date. They agreed that Abuja would be an appropriate venue for the Togolese reconciliation meeting. Before returning home this afternoon, President Soglo said in order to have a thorough meeting next month, he would brief all ECOWAS leaders on the outcome of today's meeting. [end recording]

Senegal

Vote Counting Body Given Deadline on Results

AB0203131093 Dakar PANA in French 1222 GMT
2 Mar 93

[Text] Dakar, 2 Mar (APS-SEN/PANA)—Senegal's Constitutional Council, the highest electoral body, has given a 72-hour deadline to the National Vote Counting Commission to release the provisional results of the 21 February presidential elections. The decision will take effect from 1500 today. It was made this morning by the Council which also decided to return the dossiers relating to the elections to the commission.

It will be recalled that the work of this commission was "finally" suspended on 27 February by its chairperson, Mrs. Andresia Vaz, first president of the Appeals Court, following blockades and lengthy delays in the votes counting exercise. The commission, it will be recalled, is headed by the first president of the Appeals Court and composed of representatives of the eight candidates.

Sierra Leone

Liberia's ULIMO Joins Army To Attack RUF

AB0303082593 Paris AFP in English 0028 GMT
3 Mar 93

[Text] Abidjan, March 2 (AFP)—One of Liberia's armed factions, the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO), has joined Sierra Leonean troops in an offensive against

rebels in southern Sierra Leone, regional authorities said. Officials in Freetown and ULIMO sources in Monrovia said last week's offensive led to the recapture of a strategic bridge along the frontier river Mano from rebels of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF).

The Sierra Leonean authorities on Monday [1 March] said the bridge at Bo, 15 kilometres (nine miles) upstream from the river's mouth, was seized at the weekend in an operation launched from Kenema, 100 kilometres (60 miles) north of Bo, and Zimmi, 35 kilometres (22 miles) north of Bo.

A ULIMO spokesman in Monrovia said Tuesday [2 March] that the bridge at Bo was taken by ULIMO fighters before the Sierra Leonean Army arrived and deployed 500 men in the area to forestall an RUF counter-attack.

The operation is a further setback for the RUF, a guerrilla movement led by Corporal Foday Sankoh and thought to be supported by the main armed faction in Liberia, Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL). [passage omitted]

The problems for the RUF coincide with setbacks for the NPFL in Liberia, where Taylor's rebels have been forced to fall back to central and eastern regions under pressure from ULIMO and the Nigerian-led intervention force ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

It appeared that the RUF has lost a good part of its supply lines for arms and ammunition and finds itself cut off between the Sierra Leonean Army to its west and ULIMO to the east, observers said.

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